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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOF

IT is becoming rather obvious that the international treaty alone, as a satisfactory guarantee against aggression, is an obsolete political instrument. Nor, in fact, has it ever been much more than formal diplomatic recognition that it is not in the interest of the signatories, at the time of signing, to wage war on one another. It was not on Hitler's time-table to attack the Soviet Union in 1939, when the Russo-German non-aggression pact was signed. It was never Hitler's intention to honour that agreement any longer than this would be convenient, nor did the Soviet Union ever believe it was; yet Berlin agreed to give, and Russia to accept, the guarantee. And the Soviet Union, faced with the Nazi threat on its western front, certainly had no intention of attacking Japan when it signed a non-aggression pact with that country. Yet this did not prevent Moscow, a few years later, from undertaking to enter the war on the side of the Western Allies three months after the defeat of Germany. Though one may grant the dissimilarity of circumstances in these two cases, in neither did the mere existence of a non-aggression pact prevent armed attack.

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UNSATISFACTORY though it was, perhaps the treaty was the best available form of security. This is no longer so, for if the United Nations Security Council cannot afford this assurance — then nothing can. That is why the forthcoming four-power conference in Berlin, if it depends even in part on a treaty guarantee to the Soviet Union, seems foredoomed to failure. But there are signs that this conference need not fail. Of these, the most important is the unbroken armistice in Korea. It is still a delicate plant that might wither from an icy blast of the cold war, but if it has not been nurtured to the satisfaction of all who might wish to see it flower, it has at least been protected from deliberate trampling. The Korean war might have spread — it did not; but peace might.

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THERE are other signs. Several of the Western Allies are inclined to take Soviet steps to ease world tension at least seriously, if not at face value. Britain is planning for a considerable extension of trade with the Eastern bloc, including the People's Republic of China. And in the United States, despite the unabated fervour of Senator McCarthy, Mr. Harold Stassen, Director of the Foreign Operations Administration, has said that the U.S. favours relaxation of restrictions on non-strategic trade between East and West. To this he added that many items previously listed as "highly strategic" have been reclassified downward. Then again, from President Eisenhower's address to the nation on Monday, it might be gleaned that the arms race is tapering off, and the Administration is ready to seek other fields in which to translate American wealth, strength and skill into general prosperity.

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THE Federation of British Industries, representative of British big business comparable to the National Association of Manufacturers in America, in its New Year report states that there is "nothing wrong or unpatriotic" about trading with the Eastern bloc, and that any such feelings should be "emphatically dispelled." In fact, the jealousies of competitive business are already astir, and the *Daily Mail* in London has warned that the U.S. seems ready to expand exports to maintain production levels, and even adds that "one market she is casting her eye on is China."

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TRADE, of course, is not everything; for highly industrialized countries it is merely the most normal means of maintaining prosperity. And perhaps the *Daily Mail* is not digging too far back into its files, nor gazing too far ahead, if it is thinking of the Yankee Clipper, which got there first with the tea.

Jerusalem, January 7.

Municipal Elections Decreed for Morocco

RABAT, Wednesday (Reuter).—Moroccan towns will elect their municipalities for the first time during the first six months of 1954 under a decree gazetted here today.

The towns, which hitherto have been governed by nominated commissions, include Casablanca, Marrakesh, Meknes, Mogador, Oujda, Port Lyautey and Rabat.

MAKE IT A "DOUBLE"!

It is common say among people who appreciate a good, strong drink the world over, When Richon Extra Fine Brandy or Royal Oak is served — you can unhesitatingly make your drink a "double."

Made of choicest grapes, skilfully distilled, carefully bottled at the old cellars of Rishon Le-Zion and Zichron Ya'acov.

Their rich bouquet and vigorous taste make them the ideal drinks during cold winters.

Mapai-GZ Accord Turns on Deputy Minister's Post

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Mapai Centre is to meet tomorrow to hear a report on the Coalition negotiation's and to draw up its policy in the light of the various possibilities. General agreement has now been reached with the General Zionists on most points, but the latter are insisting that they should have the only Deputy Ministership of Education. They are not prepared to allow a second Deputy Ministership to go to Hapoel Hamizrahi.

The final attitude of the Progressives probably will not be known before next week. The Progressives' Executive Committee is due to meet within a week, and it is possible that some members will press for leaving the Government unless their demands are met.

At a meeting in Jerusalem this morning, the Premier-Designate, Mr. Moshe Sharett, asked the Hapoel Hamizrahi leader, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, to sway his party away from a demand for a Deputy Ministership of Education, even if the General Zionists are granted such a post.

The parliamentary factions of these religious parties in Jerusalem yesterday decided that they would not enter the Coalition without agreement on this point.

Names Terms

The Jerusalem Post learned that Mr. Shapiro replied that his party (and the Mizrahi) would not be able to enter the Cabinet if their request for a Deputy Minister was not granted.

Mr. Shapiro is said to have stressed that in previous negotiations, a promise was given by Mapai that if any party was given such a post, a second Deputy from Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi also would be appointed.

The Mapai Centre tomorrow will map out a course of action in anticipation of the various moves which will be taken at these meetings. Mr. A. Govrin today reported to Acting Prime Minister Sharett on yesterday's meeting with the General Zionist delegation and his meeting today with Mr. Y. Saphir.

The Mapam Central Committee, which met in Tel Aviv for two days, was expected tonight to refuse to enter the Coalition "on the terms proposed by Mapai," *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

Mr. Y. Ben Aharon, M.K., today appealed for a continuation of the talks with Mapai, saying that the door should be left open for Coalition participation.

At last night's meeting, Mr. Y. Hazan put forward the Hashomer Hatzair faction viewpoint against joining the Government, stating that Mapai is not prepared to give way on any fundamental points. He warned that Mapam would tend to lose its identity and purpose if it joined a Coalition now.

Israel-German Talks On 'Technical Details'

BONN, Wednesday (Reuter).—Israel and West German negotiators met here today to begin discussions on "technical details" of the Reparations Agreement.

An Israel spokesman said that the main work would start next week in subcommittees.

The main topic at the talks, which are expected to last for two weeks, will be whether Germany will continue for another year to place blocked Sterling at the disposal of Israel for the purchase of oil from Britain.

Assembly Gives Laniel Vote of Confidence

PARIS, Wednesday. — Premier Joseph Laniel tonight received a vote of confidence in the National Assembly after an appeal that the House should not provoke a new government crisis in view of the Berlin conference on January 25.

The official figures showed that the vote was 319 to 249. The victory was assured when, just before balloting began, a Gaullist spokesman said most of the Gaullist members would support the Premier "so that France can be present at Berlin . . . with free hands, vigilant in the defence of peace and national independence."

Earlier, M. Laniel told the Assembly that France would attend the Berlin talks with full determination to arrive at a pacific settlement. "We cannot entertain a preconceived idea of failure. There is no reason to accept the cold war as something inevitable," he said.

M. Laniel said amidst applause that the question of France's attitude towards the European Army Treaty would have to be decided without delay as soon as the four-power conference in Berlin was terminated. He added France was hopeful she would receive a positive answer to the questions she had put to her allies regarding the E.D.C.

Earlier, the Assembly adopted the 1954 Budget Bill by 409 votes to 208.

The Assembly put back the date six days in order to adopt the budget. The calendar in the Assembly Chamber still showed the date of December 31, 1953 as the budget was supposed to have been adopted by the end of the year. It was brought up to date after the Bill was passed.

(Reuter, UP)

Italy Heading For Political Confusion

ROME, Wednesday (Reuter). — Italy was headed tonight for a period of political confusion as a result of the collapse yesterday of Premier Guiseppe Pella's Government, according to commentators of all parties.

President Luigi Enaudi will tomorrow begin his search for a new Prime Minister and consultations with political leaders of all parties were expected to last until Saturday.

(Leader — Page 4)

High Commissioners Meet in Berlin Today

BERLIN, Wednesday (Reuter). — Representatives of the American, British, French and Soviet High Commissioners will meet at the British Headquarters in West Berlin tomorrow for the first talks on technical arrangements for the four-power Foreign Ministers' conference, British officials announced here today.

The talks will be between the three Western Allied Commandants in Berlin, Major-General Charles Coleman (Britain), General Pierre Manceaux-Demiau (France) and Major-General Thomas Timberman (U.S.) and probably Mr. Sergei Dengin, representative of the Soviet High Commission.

Mr. Dengin tonight attended a cocktail party at the home of Cecil Lyon, Berlin representative of the American High Commission. Asked by reporters whether he would see the Western Commandants tomorrow, Mr. Dengin said, "Sure I will."

'All-German Gov't'

The Soviet Union will demand the formation of an "All-German Provisional Government" on the first day of the Berlin conference or even before, if a front-page editorial in the East German Communist Party's chief daily today can be taken as a guide.

To judge by this editorial in "Neues Deutschland," Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov would make the demand on grounds that only such a government could properly represent the German point of view to the Foreign Ministers.

"Neues Deutschland" is called "the organ of the Central Committee" of the Government Party and its editorials are regarded by Western observers usually as Soviet inspired.

83rd Congress Opens Second Session

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The American Congress launched into a new session today to cope with President Eisenhower's "dynamic" legislative proposals for 1954 and election-year politics.

Punctually at noon, the members of the 435-seat House of Representatives and the 96-seat Senate gathered in their historic chambers to open the second session of the 83rd Congress with a prayer.

It had only to deal with routine opening-day formalities including the swearing-in of new members and notifying the White House that it is back at work. Then it adjourned to await President Eisenhower's State of the Union message tomorrow.

Mystery Jet Attacks British Aircraft Over Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Wednesday (Reuter). — Yugoslavia is investigating a New Year's eve attack on a British plane over Yugoslav territory, it was announced officially today.

The Tanjug news agency said that an official statement would be issued after the inquiry.

The report said that on December 31 an unknown jet plane entered Yugoslav airspace and penetrated into the area. "It was this plane which attacked the British aircraft flying to Belgrade," Tanjug added.

The jet plane which violated Yugoslav airspace was of unknown nationality. After its attack on the British plane, it left Yugoslav airspace, three minutes later.

The British plane arrived in Belgrade without casualties, the Tanjug report concluded.

Molotov, Bohlen Meet Again on Atom Talks

MOSCOW, Wednesday (Reuter).—U.S. Ambassador Charles Bohlen today called on Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov to discuss the question of private talks on atomic energy.

The American Embassy refused to give further details of the talk, which took place at Mr. Molotov's request, but said that it was in connection with Mr. Bohlen's last call on the Foreign Minister (December 31) when they also discussed atomic talks.

In Washington, the State Department today announced that it had received a report from Mr. Bohlen on the meeting. The Department's spokesman, Mr. Henry Suydam, stated that the meeting was to discuss the question of private talks between America and Russia on atomic energy.

"There was a further discussion on procedural matters in connection with the proposed negotiations for the creation of an atomic pool for peaceful purposes," he added.

OFFICER RELIEVED OF DUTIES

Mr. Baruch Rapaport, who holds the rank of Rav-Seren, has been relieved of his Army duties, it was learned yesterday from reliable military circles.

Mr. Rapaport, together with Mr. P. Kollek, was granted an option in August to engage in business, the foreign currency earnings of which would be used to help cover the hard currency debts to a foreign airline. Mr. P. Sapir, Director-General of the Finance Ministry, on Tuesday called the option a "regular business transaction."

After issuing an order last week restraining a French firm from taking any action which would encroach on an option given Mr. Rapaport and Mr. Paul Kollek, Tel Aviv District Court Judge Y. Lamm, on Tuesday, referred the matter to the State Controller for investigation.

SUMMER TIME DATE FIXED

The Minister of Interior's proposal that summertime should begin on June 13 and end on September 11, was approved yesterday by the Ministerial Committee on Internal Affairs and Services.

The constitution of an inter-Ministerial commission to organise international celebrations and festivals in the State also was approved.

The report of the committee dealing with the drowning incident near Herzlia and the recommendations made for the safety of sea bathers were passed.

The Ministerial Committee also began a discussion on the problem of [illegible] in the State

Society Created in Israel Example For Humanity—Aneurin Bevan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., and his wife, Miss Jennie Lee, M.P., spent the day here talking to Histadrut officials and visiting Histadrut institutions in the area. Mr. Bevan tonight lectured on "The British Labour Movement" at a Mapai meeting at the new "Beit Leissin" Histadrut Library.

The visitors met the Histadrut Secretary General, Mr. Mordecai Namir, this morning and discussed with him Histadrut problems and relations between Israel and Britain. Later, they visited the Histadrut Workers' Seminary and met members of the Histadrut Central Committee and heads of Histadrut enterprises.

At the Beit Beri School, near Kfar Saba, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan were welcomed this afternoon by Mr. Zalman Shazar, M.K., who hailed Mr. Bevan's achievements as former British Minister of Health and for his work in social legislation. He also noted Mr. Bevan's efforts towards world peace, with which this visit to Israel "is perhaps connected."

Mr. Bevan said that his visit had taught him that what has been done in this country had no parallel elsewhere in the world. The creation of a new society in Israel is an example for humanity, he said.

Miss Lee stated that before coming here she had regarded Israel as a small country, but now realised that Israel is great because the nation is building a society which unites intellectuals and workers. She termed this development "an important secret weapon."

At a reception held in her honour by the Working Women's Council here this evening, Miss Lee said that it is her hope, as well as that of her hosts, that this country, in the midst of the Middle East, would be a beacon for a peaceful and happy life for the entire area.

Miss Lee expressed her admiration for the achievements of women in Israel, saying that in many fields Israel women had advanced further than their sisters in Britain, where women still had to fight for equal wages in industry.

Israel also is ahead of other Middle East countries, where women are still living under conditions "which we know only from history." Although there are some women in Cairo who are outstanding because they stand on a level with the men, there are only a few from the middle-class who are members of the liberal professions.

Referring to the refugee problem, Miss Lee felt that this is not a question of race or people, but a humanitarian world problem which all nations and people should tackle together.

Miss Lee was greeted by Miss Beba Idelson, Secretary of the Working Women's Council.

Tomorrow, Mr. and Mrs. Bevan will visit military establishments and will spend the night in the home of Mrs. Rebecca Sieff at Tel Mond.

Israel Gets $150,000 In Farm Machinery

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (JNA).—The Foreign Operations Administration today announced an allocation of $150,000 worth of parts for agricultural machinery and tractors for Israel. The source of the material will be the U.S., Canada and European participating countries.

First Premier Of Sudan – Al Azhari

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The leader of Sudan's National Unionist Party, Ismail Al Azhari, tonight was elected first Prime Minister of the Sudan, Omdourman Radio reported.

Ismail Al Ashari's National Unionist Party, backed by Egypt, holds a 54 to 43 majority in the Lower House of the Sudan Parliament and also has a majority in the Senate.

According to statute, the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Robert Howe, must accept the choice of Prime Minister of the House of Representatives. Only the elections of the Speakers in the senate and the Lower House are subject to the Governor-General's confirmation.

Azhari, 52, graduated at the Beirut American University and was a schoolmaster until 1948, when he resigned to enter politics.

Cambodia Institutes Army Conscription

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter). — Compulsory military conscription was instituted by decree yesterday in the Indo-China Kingdom of Cambodia, it was learned here. This is regarded as proof that Cambodia is determined to defend herself against the Vietminh.

The order, issued by the King of Cambodia and conscripting men between 21 and 35 for one year's service, answers the challenge of increased Communist activity in the southernmost of the three Associated States, observers here say.

Guerrilla attacks in Cambodia have increased noticeably since the rebels launched their Christmas offensive across neighbouring Laos and into the Mekong Valley.

In Saigon, Franco-Laotian forces killed 169 Vietminh troops in a violent clash 40 kms. northeast of Savannakhet, Laos, in the past 24 hours, the French Army announced today.

A briefing officer said that the clash occurred yesterday between a Franco-Laotian patrol and a strong Vietminh group northeast of the Meckong River's fortified base of Sene. The patrol also captured an undisclosed number of prisoners, itself suffering few casualties, he added.

UN to Prevent Any S. Korean Armed Act

SEOUL, Wednesday (Reuter). —The U.N. Command tonight answered a South Korean threat of "action to protect anti-Communist prisoners" by declaring that it would prevent any armed force from "disturbing their location."

General Maxwell Taylor, Commander of the 8th Army, said in an official statement that the U.N. Command had full responsibility to prevent any such move.

Pyun Yung Tai, South Korean Foreign Minister, stated yesterday that the Indian custodians of unrepatriated prisoners had "played the role of armed Communist explainers" and he thought it time for the South Koreans to take action. He did not specify what action.

Immediately afterwards he was interviewed by U.S. Ambassador Ellis Briggs.

To See Chiang

Gen. John Hull, U.N. Commander, will fly to Formosa next Monday to see Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Chinese Nationalists, it was announced today. It is expected that he will discuss the fate of the 14,000 Chinese prisoners in Korea who have refused to be repatriated to Communist China.

The U.N. Command is barricading roads and building new prisoner compounds north of Munsan on the main Korean North-South highway.

The Communists have asked in vain for an extension of the explaining period. The Allied position is that the unrepatriated prisoners must revert to civilian status on January 23 and must be moved from the demilitarised zone.

Eight anti-Communist North Korean prisoners of war went on trial here today before an Indian court martial accused of murdering four fellow prisoners.

The court later rejected a defence plea that it had no competency to try the North Koreans.

U.S. CONFIDENCE

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Two top-ranking American officials returning from the Far East expressed confidence today that the release of Korean war prisoners on January 23 would be accomplished without trouble, and that peace negotiations would be resumed.

Assistant Secretary of State Walter Robertson and Admiral Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, expressed these views in giving reporters their observations on an inspection consultation trip to Korea, Japan and Formosa.

Israel Contracts 100,000 Tons Of Russian Oil

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UP). — The Economic Counsellor to the Israel Foreign Ministry, Mr. Ze'ev Argaman, said yesterday that he had signed an agreement here to buy 100,000 tons of Soviet fuel oil for Israel, with the option of purchasing a further 100,000 tons.

Mr. Argaman stated that the value of 100,000 tons of fuel oil is more than $1m. and is to be paid for from the proceeds of the $2.5m. contract signed last December, whereby Israel will supply the USSR with 20,000 tons of oranges and between 600 and 900 tons of bananas.

"We are in a phase of increased trade with the Soviet Union, in which many other kinds of Israel goods may be sold here in exchange for different types of Soviet goods," added Mr. Argaman, who is leaving by plane for Stockholm and Paris today and returning to Israel next week.

Trade Could Cut West's Deficit, 'Izvestia' Says

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The official Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" suggested today that West European countries could wipe out their dollar deficit by increasing their purchases from Communist states to pre-war level.

The article added that conditions are favourable for a considerable increase of trade with the East.

"Commercial and industrial circles in capitalist countries believe that efforts to extend their foreign markets will fail without a resumption of normal trade with the democratic camp," the paper said.

TOURS CAPITALS

GENEVA, Wednesday, (Reuter). —The Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) left for London today on the first tour of European capitals — including Moscow — during which he will discuss arrangements for a fresh round of East-West trade talks.

It is planned to hold the talks here from April 20 to May 3 after the ninth annual conference of ECE in March.

Says Atoms Serve Peace In Russia Since 1947

HYDERABAD, Wednesday (Reuter).—Professor G. Alexandrov, leader of the Soviet delegation to the 41st session of the Indian Science Congress, told reporters here today that atomic energy had been utilized for peaceful purposes in his country since 1947.

Another member of the delegation, Dr. Nazarov, said that radioactive elements are being used in Russia for scientific research.

A third member, Dr. Engienhardt, told the reporters that 200,000 science students complete their university studies each year in Russia.

50 Tudeh Members Held In Alleged Dynamite Plot

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Military Governor of the Persian railways today ordered the arrest of 50 members of the left-wing Tudeh Party after the discovery of two cases of dynamite in Teheran's main railway station. He said that they were intended for use in an attempt at the assassination of a member of the royal family.

An official stated that the plot was organized by Persian Communists abroad. He claimed that it was aimed at the life of the Shah's mother.

Details of the discovery and arrests were not given immediately. A full official statement was promised for tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the police have redoubled the hunt for underground Communists. These have been showing signs of intense activity following a Government election promulgated yesterday, paving the way for polling in two weeks time.

Britain Denies Yemen Charge of 'Aggression'

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). —Britain has rejected charges by the Kingdom of Yemen that troop movements in the adjoining British Aden Protectorate are acts of aggression against her, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

A note from the Yemen, a member of the U.N., was handed on December 18 to the British representative, the Yemen claiming that air and land forces of the British-led Aden levies had "intimidated" the villages of Rabeis and Drumman, which are on the borders of the Yemen and Protectorate.

The Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had rejected the charges early in the new year, holding the view that the Aden levies were fully entitled to free movement throughout the Protectorate.

Yemen yesterday repeated her accusations against Britain in a note to Egypt and the Arab League.

VIGIER IS BACK

M. Henry Vigier, General Bennikes political adviser, returned to Jerusalem yesterday. M. Vigier, who was in New York together with the General, remained in Paris for a period in order to see his family before returning here.

U.N. to Press Jordan For Clearer Reply to Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (INA). — Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, U.N. Secretary-General, followed an almost unprecedented course of action in waiting over 24 hours before announcing that he would not release Jordan's reply to his notice that Israel had invoked Article XII of the Armistice Agreement for mandatory Israel-Jordan talks.

During this period, the Secretary-General received Mr. Mordecai Kidron of the Israel delegation, to whom he conveyed the gist of the answer. The reply was also discussed in consultation with the American, British and other delegations.

It is understood that Mr. Hammarskjoeld has taken the position that the Jordan reply is not definitive and he would like to pursue the matter further with that country. He has, it is felt, strongly advised that the reply should not be released without some covering statement from himself as to the future course to be followed by the U.N. in the light of the Jordan position. It is stressed here by all familiar with the situation that technically, Jordan's answer could not be called a rejection of Mr. Hammarskjoeld's bid to parley with Israel, but an evasion. In other words, it is understood that she did not flatly reject the bid but proposed, alternatively, the continued application of Article XI, which provides for meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission instead of a conference as demanded by Israel.

Influenced by Dulles

A recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that he favoured such a meeting and believed it could be fruitful if held in good faith is understood to have had some bearing with Mr. Hammarskjoeld, even though British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has remained silent on the issue.

The fact is generally recognised that it is no longer a simple Israel-Jordan dispute, but a matter involving Jordan and the U.N. with Israel today on the sidelines. U.N. prestige requires that the Secretary-General bring Jordan to the Security Council table. The general impression is that he take a number of previous steps. First, he will send another message to Jordan stressing her obligation to come to a parley. A second, and probably simultaneous, move will be to get U.N. member states to use their influence at Amman to secure assent. There was also talk on Tuesday of the possible dispatch by the Secretary-General of a personal envoy to Amman to press the issue.

Could Call Parley

Should Jordan remain intransigent, then the Secretary-General could simply convene the conference on a speded date and summon both Israel and Jordan to attend. It is understood that Israel already has a tentative agenda prepared for submission to the conference. If Jordan failed to obey the summons, then Mr. Hammerskjoeld would be justified in referring this failure to the Security Council as an action threatening the peace.

Jordan's position that existing difficulties between her and Israel can be handled in the MAC is bound to be repudiated emphatically by Israel. As Israel points out, the MAC meetings are on a low level and deal with specific local problems. What Israel envisaged in invoking Article XII of the Armistice Agreement was a top-level meeting to consider major policy questions involved in the Armistice and to reach decisions which can eradicate friction and tension threatening peace along the frontier.

U.S. Urges Pakistan, Turkey, Iraq Alliance

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — "The New York Times" today carried a dispatch by its diplomatic correspondent from Washington that a defensive alliance of Pakistan, Turkey and Iraq is being forged with U.S. encouragement.

U.S. plans for military assistance to Pakistan rested on the formation of that pact, he wrote.

In the Indian capital of New Delhi today, it was announced that India and America had signed an agreement there yesterday whereby $25.5m. will be made available to India for the purchase of steel. India herself will contribute 16m. rupees and with this joint fund will buy 200,000 tons of steel on a world tender.

France Says Egypt Inciting Terror

PARIS, Wednesday (Reuter).—France has protested to the Egyptian Government against the tone of Egyptian broadcasts and newspaper articles "which encourage terrorist activity in Morocco," a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

Meanwhile, in Egypt, a member of the Revolution Command, Lieutenant Colonel Anwar Sadat, disclosed in an article in "Al Goumhouria" today that he wanted in 1945 to blow up the British Embassy and its personnel.

Lieut. Col Gamal Abdel Nasser, today Vice-Premier and Egypt's strong man, rejected the plan, Sadat wrote.

Turks View Envoy's Ouster as 'Serious'

ANKARA, Wednesday (UP). — Foreign Minister Fuat Koprulu said today that the Government considered Egypt's expulsion of Turkish Ambassador Fuad Toghay as "a serious and important matter."

"The Turkish Government always acts according to international rules," Mr. Koprulu told the National Assembly.

Three deputies had asked the Foreign Minister to explain Egypt's action in giving the envoy 24 hours in which to leave Cairo on grounds that he was guilty of offensive conduct.

Mr. Koprulu said that the Turkish Government was taking appropriate action. He added that the Egyptian Ambassador to Ankara had been called to the Foreign Ministry at noon to receive official notes on the matter.

Earlier, the Government issued a statement accusing Egypt of taking unprecedented action outside customary diplomatic channels in expelling Mr. Toghay.

PCC Reports Inability to Act On Conciliation During 1953

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (INA).—The Palestine Conciliation Commission, in its 13th progress report to the UN Secretary-General issued today, admitted that it had had "no opportunity of exercising its general function of conciliation" during the past year.

The high point of the Commission's activity in 1953 was in connection with the release of blocked Arab refugee accounts, when the Government of Israel agreed to release $1m. at the rate of $1-$1.1 as the first instalment. After some hitches, which were overcome, the Commission reports that by the end of September the total number of applications filed had reached more than 3,000, of which over half had been approved for payment. It is estimated that when all applications have been processed, the total amount of payments, will be approximately £750,000.

Payment Resumed

The Conciliation Commission expresses its gratification that the "solution to difficulties encountered apparently has been reached and payment on the first instalment of the blocked accounts had been resumed." The Commission says that it "considers that progress to date on the blocked accounts has been reasonably successful in view of the complex and unique nature of the operation." It adds that it is "convinced that the final liquidation of this question will remove a constant irritant in the relations between Israel and the Arab States."

As far as its other main task —identification and evaluation of Arab property in Israel—is concerned, the Commission said that the records were not clear, and had made work difficult. The Commission therefore had appointed a former officer of the Mandatory Administration, Mr. Sami Hadawi, who is a recognised authority on land values in Palestine, to make investigations.

In connection with the Arab protest over Israel's disposal of Arab refugee property, the Commission stated that it had received two letters from the Israel representative. Both of them reaffirmed the Government of Israel's "policy in regard to payments of compensation for abandoned Arab land in Israel." The Commission's report also records that the U.S. had voiced her displeasure to Prime Minister Ben Gurion over the Israel Government's action on moving the Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem. The report concludes by saying that the Commission had decided to send to Jerusalem Mr. Alexas Ladis, a U.N. official of Greek nationality, to serve as its liaison representative in the area.

ITD
PARIS
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For details see page 4

Social & Personal

A farewell party was held last night in the Eden Hotel, Jerusalem, honouring Dr. Sharef Lipshitz, outgoing Director General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, attended by the Minister, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Zalman Sussyeff, and senior officials. Dr. Lipshitz will continue to represent the Ministry on various committees until his successor is appointed.

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Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, and Lady Evershed, yesterday visited the Tel Aviv District Court where they were greeted by the President, Dr. N. Bar-Zakai. Sir Raymond lectured to the Tel Aviv Bar Association on Tuesday evening.

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Mr. Itzhak Maisneda, Deputy Civil Service Commissioner, left yesterday for the U.S. on a study tour under the Point IV Programme.

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The Rector of the University of Santiago, Chile, Prof. D. Juvenal Hernandez, has arrived in Israel for a visit. Prof. Hernandez will be the guest of the Hebrew University and the Foreign Ministry.

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Rabbi J. K. Goldbloom, of London, returned by El Al yesterday after attending the Zionist General Council meeting in Jerusalem.

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Mr. William John Latona, an athletics expert from Sydney, Australia, arrived in Israel yesterday. He has been sent by the U.N. Technical Assistance Board and will remain in this country for one year, as an adviser on labour productivity.

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The former Chief Rabbi of Ireland, Rabbi I. Schachter, arrived yesterday by BOAC to take up residence in Jerusalem, where he will undertake Biblical research.

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Mr. Y. Besser, Director of the Sova Company in the U.S., returned to New York by TWA on Tuesday to complete preparations for the opening throughout the U.S. and Canada of 60 retail stores to sell Israel products.

BIRTH

STEINER — To Aviva (nde Lipsky), wife of Yakob Steiner, on January 4, 1954, at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv — a daughter.

supply of newsprint virtually returned to normal in 1953 for the first time in 10 years, the Newsprint Association of Canada announced in its annual report published in New York yesterday. It estimated the supply at 10,880,000 tons.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Lecture: — "Jerusalem in the Time of the First Temple" by Mr. H. Tadmor, of the Hebrew University, under the auspices of the Dror Society, Scholov Gymnasia, Re-hov Strauss, 8 p.m.

★ Libraries: — American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free. 9-1; 3-6.

★ Archaeology: — Permanent exhibition and finds from excavation near Tel Gedi. Dept. of Antiquities, 26 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Daily 9-1, 4-6.

★ Exhibition: — Paintings by Ruth Arion and Zvi Gall, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ Tours: — Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building. King George Ave. opposite Terra Sancta, 12 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: — a) Oil paintings, gouaches and wood-cuts by Ya'acov Eisenscher. b) Oil Paintings and Drawings by R. Louisida. 10-4 p.m. "Leonardo the Artist and Man of Science," photographs and reproductions. "Illustrated Manuscripts." Sketches by Leopold Krakauer. Municipal Museum. 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

★ Theatre: — "Nasr-A-Din," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi. 8 p.m.

★ Entertainment: — Concert at Noga Cafe. 5 p.m. to 12 midnight. Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions: — "Fifty Years of French Painting" — Municipal Museum of Modern Art — Town Hall — 10-1, 4-8.

★ Theatre: — "Pygmalion." Chamber Theatre, Orah Cinema. 9 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

★ Theatre: — American-Indian Dance, "Pow-Wow," Rama Cinema. 8.30 p.m.

PETAH TIKVA

★ Theatre: — Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," Operetta, Reichal Hall. 6 & 9.30 p.m.

1,000 Cross For Eastern Christmas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over 1,000 Greek Orthodox Christians from Arab villages and towns throughout Israel made the annual pilgrimage to Bethlehem yesterday, where Solemn Mass is to be held early this morning in the Basilica of the Annunciation.

Transit arrangements at Mandelbaum Gate were the same as for the Latin Christmas, and queues began forming at dawn outside the former Mixed Armistice Commission building in St. Paul's Road, which soon was blocked with excited families. Israel customs officials permitted the pilgrims to carry sacks of oranges and suitcases filled with new shoes and clothing—gifts for relatives last seen a year or more ago.

Although they held entry permits, two old Russian nuns and ten Arabs were stopped by the Jordanians on the very threshold of Jordan, and returned to Israel Jerusalem. Military police on both sides were moved by the tearful reunions of families separated for several years.

Less formality prevailed than on the earlier Christmas crossing, and Jordan families were allowed to approach the checkpost and embrace their friends as soon as they left the M.A.C. building.

NAZARETH, Wednesday. — About 7,000 Greek Orthodox Christians, this town's largest community, and the Copts, are celebrating Christmas tonight and tomorrow.

A Holy Mass will be celebrated at the Orthodox Church of the Annunciation near the Virgin Mary Fountain at 4 a.m. tomorrow. It will be conducted by the head of the community, Father Na'im Ideni.

American Indian Troupe Arrives

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The first Red Indians to visit Israel arrived here by El Al last night from Paris.

They belong to the Pow Wow Folklore Ensemble of ten singers and dancers which has been on a European tour since the beginning of October and which begins a three-week engagement in Israel at the Rama Cinema in Ramat Gan on Thursday. The group belongs to the Crow Tribe (of about 3,000 members) and this is the first occasion on which they have left their reservation in Montana.

The Indians presented a majestic appearance when they gathered on the Lydda air strip.

All the men are at least six feet tall. They were introduced as Mr. and Mrs. Deernose; Mr. and Mrs. Yellowtail; Mr. and Mrs. Old Coyote; Mr. Young Hawk; Mr. Two Warriors.

The stars of the ensemble are Reginald and Gladys Laubin. (Reginald One Bull and Gladys Good Feather), both "palefaces" who were adopted by the Sioux tribe when they were art students in Chicago. Strange as it may seem, Mr. Laubin now looks like a real Indian — or better, like an Indian Gary Cooper. They live with the Crow tribe which is engaged in ranching and farming.

WIZO VILLAGE GETS SPORTS FIELD

Hadassim, the Canadian Wizo Children's and Youth Village, soon will receive its own large sports field and playground, WIZO has announced. The field has been made possible by a generous donation from Mrs. H. Sokolow, National Membership Chairman of Canadian Wizo, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Annie Rusoff, a devoted Zionist.

Cognac Born from Catastrophe

Cognac, the world's most famous brandy, was born from catastrophe, and Charente wine-growers and liquor connoisseurs of all nations have been grateful to misfortune ever since.

Merchants of the Cognac district were producing a highly esteemed wine in the 17th century which resulted in richly lucrative sales of the grape produce to English and Scandinavians through the ports of Rochefort and La Rochelle. The trade was so profitable that it became the main business of the whole area.

After decades of prosperity, however, the grapes suddenly turned sour. No one has ever explained why, but the fermented juice was so bad it could barely be sold to local people, not to mention foreign buyers.

Tariffs Also

To make matters worse, the English clamped such stiff tariffs on imported wine that the French couldn't have marketed much of their produce anyway.

While thousands of casks of sour, undrinkable wine piled up in ware-houses, an obscure apothecary of Dutch origin got the idea of distilling the stuff. Distillation, which probably originated in the Orient in connection with perfume, was not new, but it was rare.

In some other regions of France distilled wine or brandy already was being manufactured and called eau-de-vie, but to everyone's surprise the Cognac product turned out to be relatively palatable even if it was so raw that it was first considered good only as medicine.

The English adopted it as a remedy for exhaustion, fever and dysentery and carried it to the four corners of the earth. As distilling methods were refined, people discovered that it isn't necessary to be sick to drink cognac.

Perhaps the most important discovery of all, however, took place after eagey merchants who had stored their output in bad years in the hope of getting a better price in another season, sampled their stores and were surprised to find that the fiery, evil-tasting liquid had absorbed some of the flavour of their oaken casks and had mellowed with time.

Since this experimental period, the distillation, storage and blending of cognac has become a science which has made the brandy one of France's leading exports.

Now it is manufactured in plants as modern as those of any industry. Wine is poured into large copper receptacles and slowly brought to a boil so that the alcohol changes into vapour which condenses on passing through cool pipes, thus becoming brandy.

The result is usually redistilled so that the water, which forms more than 50 per cent of most wine, is removed, leaving the alcohols and essences to which wine owes its flavour and bouquet.

The brandy then is stored in oaken casks to permit the liquid, which is about 70 per cent alcohol by volume, to assimilate soluble matter from the wood and oxygen from the air because of the porousness of the container. The longer the cognac remains in the cask, the more mellowness and better flavour it will have. Contrary to popular belief, cognac does not improve in the bottle.

Legal Definition

Strictly limited by law, French brandy can be called cognac only if it is made from grapes of the 164,000 acres of vineyards around the city of Cognac. The area, stretching from Angouleme to the sea, is divided into several districts including Grande Champagne, Petite Champagne, the Fins Bois, the Bons Bois, the Bois Ordinaires and the Bois à Terroir.

The best of all the cognacs is fine champagne, a blend of brandies from Grande Champagne and Petite Champagne, which are names of areas and do not refer to the sparkling wine of the same name.

(N.Y.H.T.)

The Test of Taste

The cognac taster looks for three qualities when he holds the "tulip" shaped glass in the palm of his hand, gently moving the liquid back and forth and drinking it slowly in small sips.

"Finesse" is the brilliancy or liveliness of the brandy's bouquet and flavour. "Body" is a firmness or solidity of flavour which seems to expand, lingering delightfully on the palate, without causing a burning sensation. "Age" refers to a mellowness or softness, resulting from time, achieved without any sacrifice of the cognac's character.

Press Review:

War and Peace, Arms and Talks

The projected American armaments scheme for the Middle East and Jordan's refusal to hold direct talks with Israel were the two main topics of editorial comment.

"Davar" (Histadrut) asserts that though the arms are officially meant to be used to preserve peace, no guarantee to that effect has been given. On the contrary, in view of the American, British and French withdrawal from their former position that the Arab States should replace the armistice with peace with Israel, it becomes obvious what conclusions the Arab rulers will draw. The paper says that the Arab governments are indulging in doubletalk: pacific statements for foreign consumption and warmongering and incitement for domestic use.

"Omer" (Histadrut) doubts whether the American arms shipments will strengthen the West in the Middle East, though they will undoubtedly increase the danger of a local war.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) holds that it is perhaps too early to take a stand on the subject: internal dissension and the conflicting interests in the area make it doubtful whether the present project will be more successful than MEDO. But Israel should draw the attention of the planners to the fact that the arming of two countries which have declared war on Israel will be regarded with great concern here.

Dangerous Policy

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the new U.S. policy is a dangerous one, since Israel is expected to rely upon American good will. The impression gained is that the State Department is at a loss though there is a strong impulse towards a "dynamic policy," the direction and the aim not being of paramount importance. It is true that the Middle East is a vacuum from the military point of view, a fact which may encourage Soviet aggression if Moscow wishes to follow this course. But this possibility would not be affected by distributing arms gratis to Governments and countries unwilling to support the West. "Ha'aretz" maintains that the prerequisite to any defence arrrangement is a peace treaty; otherwise catastrophe may ensue.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) complains that the whole Orthodox camp has been unjustly attacked as a result of the alleged sale of a Knesset seat.

"Zmanim," on the other hand, feels that the Knesset Committee statement is quite unconvincing and demands that the Knesset should show far less equanimity in the face of such a serious blow to its prestige.

ILO GREATLY INTERESTED IN M.E., DIRECTOR SAYS

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The International Labour Office in Geneva takes a lively interest in the social and economic development of the Middle East, its Director General, Mr. David A. Morse, told reporters here last night.

He said he trusted that as a result of his present visit to this area he would be better informed on the Middle East's problems and that the work of his office in the social field here would be improved. The Middle East was well represented in the I.L.O., he noted.

Black Report Urges Bigger Farms and Better Instruction

By Our Economic Correspondent

The report by Dr. Black, head of the Food and Agriculture Mission, on problems of agriculture, has aroused great interest not only among agricultural experts and farmers but also among the Ministers concerned. It is of particular importance that many of Dr. Black's criticisms and suggestions previously have been voiced by other experts. As so often before, the foreign expert comes to conclusions similar to those of the constructive critic at home, although he has the advantage of looking around him without preconceived notions.

Some of the proposals are concerned with technical matters, others deal with the basic principles of our settlement policy. Among the latter, Dr. Black proposes larger farms and better instruction. Several of our own experts have urged this for a time. Present allocations of land to individual families are based upon calculations made when the land at our disposal was limited. But now our problem is not to find enough land but enough people to work it and it seems surprising that we have taken so long to adjust ourselves to this new approach.

But the problem does not end with the allocation of large areas so that the family unit is 40-80 dunams of land instead of 20-30 dunams. The present need to grow greater quantities of basic foods and as many industrial crops as possible makes it imperative also to approach the managerial problems of farming from a different angle.

Doubts Expressed

To date this aspect has been mainly social. We realised that in order to establish a farming class, we would best be served by creating independent farmers, either within the collective framework of the kibbutzim or on a cooperative basis. We took it for granted that this most desirable social frame also would serve economic goals most faithfully.

During the last couple of years, doubts have been expressed as to whether this belief is well-founded under our changed circumstances. Experts have stressed that a number of industrial crops such as groundnuts and cotton would bring in greater profits if they were raised on a larger scale. As the expansion of the kibbutzim, the prototype of the large agricultural enterprise, was too slow for the immediate absorption of immigrants, plans were made to encourage the "administrative farm," i.e. large units managed by companies. Experiments by private firms and the Histadrut's contracting companies by no means have proved to be discouraging.

In the first place, they have all the advantages of the large enterprise — smaller overhead and administrative expenses — and secondly, fewer foremen and instructors were needed than in smallholders' settlements. This is of much greater importance in Israel today than in other countries. Instruction has proved to be one of the main bottlenecks in new settlements. Not only have the settlement agencies too little money for this purpose, but often it was impossible to find enough skilled men to undertake this important and difficult job. The new settler is completely lost without a good instructor, particularly as often he must be advised in every field of agriculture as well as in matters of communal life.

Easier Task

In creating farming companies, instruction becomes an easier and more manageable task. It is then possible to draw on untrained labour for additional foremen after a few months' work, if there is the necessary show of intelligence, a sense of responsibility and leadership. Dr. Black — and in this he is supported by a number of Israel experts — therefore wants to change the organization of settlement — for certain areas and certain crops. He wishes to create big farms, managed "administratively" and later, when the new farmers have become accustomed to agricultural work and know their jobs, to change them into individual settlers by dividing up the big farms.

It must not be forgotten that this type of farming is not as new as it sounds. Orange groves were prepared by farming companies for would-be settlers still abroad and the so-called "middle-class" farms, too, were organized on a similar basis. While it was only natural to begin large-scale settlement according to the models evolved during the last decade, elasticity is needed today in order to adapt ourselves to new conditions.

(This is the second of three articles on the Black report. The first appeared on January 5).

Site of Olympics May be Changed

LONDON. — Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, hinted that a collision of Australian law and Olympic rules may force the 1956 games out of Melbourne and into an American or European city.

Mr. Brundage said: "There are problems facing the committee which must be solved." The biggest obstacle to holding the 1956 games in Melbourne is how to reconcile an Australian law which imposes a lengthy quarantine on horses for equestrian events and an Olympic rule which states all of the games, excepting winter sports, must be held in the same city.

"In spite of difficulties in making ready for the 1956 games, 18 cities, including Rome, Budapest and Lausanne, have offered sites for the games," Mr. Brundage said. "Seven American cities already have offered. I do not want to say any more on changing site. It is as yet undecided."

Earlier Interest

American cities showing an earlier interest included Los Angeles, scene of the 1932 games, Philadelphia, Chicago and New York.

In an effort to solve the puzzle created by the quarantine of horses, the Republic of Ireland made a strong bid to stage the equestrian events while Melbourne puts on the track and field, basketball, rowing, boxing and other events.

Otto Mayer, of Lausanne, chancellor of the committee, said in Lausanne a vital meeting would be Jan. 18 and would consider formal demands of several members to move the games. The Lausanne meeting would formulate a final recommendation to be put before a full meeting of the international committee in Athens, May 12.

Mr. Mayer said "I believe personally that it is unlikely the majority of the committee will agree" to the demand to move the games. He listed Armand Massard, of France; Angelo Bolanaki, of Greece, and Gen. Vladimir Stoitcheff, of Bulgaria, as the group demanding that the games be moved.

The Australian Government several times has declined to waive its laws and ease quarantine regulations so that horses can be brought in, acclimatized, trained and used in equestrian events.

Junior Gilliam Rates N.L. Season's Rookie

The Baseball Writers' Association announced that James (Junior) Gilliam, Dodger second baseman, was National League rookie of the year.

A $10,000 cheque in 1950 to the Dodgers Montreal farm clubs payable to the order of the Negro League Baltimore Elite Giants, bought the contracts of Gilliam, Joe Black and a pitcher named Joe Farrell. Black was rookie of the year in 1952.

Gilliam arrived in Vero Beach last March, fielded like a wonder and before March was over, manager Chuck Dressen had announced that Gilliam was the Dodger second baseman and Jackie Robinson henceforth would play third.

Bobo Newsom Retires

ORLANDO, Fla., (AP). — Louis (Bobo) Newsom, right-handed pitcher known as the most widely travelled man in baseball, announced his retirement after twenty-six years in the game.

Newsom, who has wintered in Orlando for fourteen years and recently bought a home here, said he had asked for and received his voluntary retirement from President Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics.

Newsom's record in the major leagues is 211 victories and 227 defeats. Up to the 1953 season, he had walked 1,708 batters, a record.

Newsom started in organized ball with Raleigh, N. C., in 1928 and went to the Brooklyn Dodgers the following season. Over the years he pitched for six American and three National League teams.

He won twenty games for the St. Louis Browns in 1937 and had a 21-5 record with the Detroit Tigers in 1940.

Rain Comes From Meteor Showers

CANBERRA, (AP). — "The official forecast is that the stars indicate heavy rain in..."

That may well be tomorrow's routine weather forecast, according to an announcement by the minister in charge of Australia's Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Mr. Richard Gardiner Casey.

He said Dr. Edward George Bowen, chief of the organization's radio and physics division, appears to have established close relationship between heavy rainfall days and meteor showers through which the earth passes on known and predictable days of the year. This theory, the minister said, might be of great significance in producing rain artificially.

Days are Known

Mr. Casey said each year on known days in October, November, December, May, June and July the earth passes through streams of meteors and meteoric dust. The actual days, which are the same each year, have been known for many years.

Dr. Bowen, he added, seems to have established that individual days of very heavy rainfall occur regularly in many places, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere. These days appear to occur about 30 days after the earth has passed through a meteoric shower, the minister said.

Dr. Bowen has postulated, he said, that it takes about 30 days for the very fine meteoric dust to percolate down through the atmosphere to the raincloud level.

The inference is that meteoric dust in the atmosphere provides minute nuclei which trigger off raincloudsto produce heavy rain, Mr. Casey explained.

Mr. Casey said Dr. Bowen's observations indicate that the rainfall on meteor-dust days could be double that of the days adjacent to them.

This suggests, he said, that potential rainfall increases which might be obtained by artificial rain-making could be substantially greater than any previously estimated figure. India, which is taking great interest in rain-making has been invited to send a scientist to Australia to work with Dr. Bowen.

Collection of Haifa Building Tax Halted

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The General Zionist faction in the Town Council has succeeded in stopping the collection of the building rate, Mr. S. Pelli, the faction leader, told the Press here last week.

Mr. Pelli explained that, some years ago, the former Council decided to take a lenient view of applications for permission to exceed the maximum size of buildings that may be constructed on individual sites, in order to alleviate the housing shortage. In general, it permitted builders to exceed the legal maximum by 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Where permission was granted, construction costs were lowered, because more rooms were constructed for the same overhead costs.

When the present Council was elected it decided that contractors must pay for the right to exceed the building limits, thus enabling it to share his "extra-legal" profits.

Nearly two years ago, the General Zionist faction initiated a campaign against the rate by a barrage of questions at Council meetings; but the Mayor consistently put them off. The faction then appealed to the District Town Planning Commission which is responsible for authorizing such rates. The Commission replied that it had not authorized the rate. The faction then demanded that the Mayor stop collecting the rate, failing which it would appeal to the High Court. Finally, last week, the Mayor sent the faction a letter stating that the rate, "in its present form" had been discontinued.

The legal position is, according to Mr. Pelli, that those who have paid the rate can demand its return.

Impresarios: S. GILLON, K. GINZBURG

"Pow-Wow" American-Indian Dance

22 Red Skin Indian Dancers and Musicians, Folklore, Ritual Fire, Sun, Love, Jealousy and War dances.

"RAMA" HALL, Ramat Gan

4 DAYS ONLY

(Performances for Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and surroundings)

TONIGHT, JAN. 7 — Premiere at 8.30

Saturday, Jan. 9 — Two Perfs. at 6 and 9.15 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 10 — Single Perf. at 8.30 p.m.

Monday, Jan. 11 — Two Perfs. at 4 and 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Jan. 12 — FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

HAIFA: "ORAH" Premiere on Saturday, Jan. 16, 1954.

Tickets obtainable: Tel Aviv: "Armon," 4 Rehov Hess; Ramat Gan: Rechnitz, 37 Rehov Bialik.

Notice to the Public

SCHOLARSHIP FOR ADVANCED STUDY IN SOCIAL WORK

The Ministry for Social Welfare announces the grant by the School for Social Work, New York, of a scholarship in the field of Social Work for a period of 9 months study, beginning September 15, 1954.

The scholarship granted amounts to $2,070 and includes tuition fees and maintenance expenses during the period of studies but excludes the travelling expenses.

Candidates should comply with the following requirements:

a) Experience in Social Work;

b) Sufficient knowledge of English to enable the student to participate fully in the courses given at the above mentioned School (lectures, discussions, essays and practical work);

c) Educational standard which would enable the student to obtain an academic degree in Social Work.

Priority will be given to Social Workers in the fields of Community Organization and work with groups.

Applications should be submitted not later than January 15, 1954, to Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of Social Welfare, Jerusalem.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

JAN. 6.

		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
3% 1955 (reg.)	1078	—
3% 1956 (reg.)	101	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/50 (IL.10)	96½	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	99½	+½
3½% Tavel Dollar	1365	+10
3½% Tavel Dollar	1378	+9
3½% War Loan 54/59	811	—
3½% Govt. Bonds large	81½	+½
Pal. Bonus Bd.		
Ser. 1	78	+½
Ser. 2	—	—
Ser. 3	73	+½
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	265	—
A.P.B. Invst.		
4% Debs. 50/70	98½	—
4½% Pref. sh.	105	—a)
Ord. sh. "B"	1175	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs. 48/63	77½	—
6% Pref. sh.	76	—
Discount		
6% Debs. 46/58	98½	—
4½% Debs. 52/66 reg.	76½	—
Mir Ltd.		
4% Debs. 29/58	83	—
5% Pref. sh.	73	—½
Pass Debs. 4% 42/62	76½	—
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh.	1434	+1c)
5% Debs.	80	+½
Afr Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	1280	+½
Rassco		
4% Debs 56/62	70	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	93½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	374	—
"A" Ord sh.	185	+5
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Issy.)	279	+4
Mekoroth Pref sh.	79	+4
Ata 6% "C" Pref. sh.	110	—
Ord. "B" sh.	1334	—
6-9% Con. Debs.	101½	—
"Kur-Atzmaut" Ord "B" sh	1645	—
Assis-Rej. "B" sh.	105	+½
"Tera" Ord. sh.	1015	—4
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	115	+1
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	130	—10
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	75	—
S.A. Binyan Ord sh	82	—b)
Pal. Contr. Tr. pref. sh	94	—a)

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; x) pruton per one Dollar.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

ARNON: Red Mountain.

EDEN: Scaramouche. 2nd week.

EDISON: Night Reaction.

OR-GIL: She's Back on Broadway. 2nd. week.

ORION: The Prowler.

ORNA: Last of the Comanches.

STUDIO: La Ronde. 2nd week.

ZION: The Greatest Show on Earth 3, 6, & 9 p.m.

Two young ladies (American) SEEK FLAT

or rooms with cooking facilities, in Jerusalem.

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WANTED TO RENT on behalf of client 4-5 roomed FLAT

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Seeking Agency from reliable concern.

Office on Kingsway, with telephone and storage room available.

Write: P.O.B. 5015, Haifa.

For Sale PEKING CARPET

2.70 m. × 2.12 m. Navy blue with Chinese pattern.

Enquiries at: 19 Migdal Ha'emek, near Nazareth.

Wanted immediately Factory Premises

on 100 sq.m.

connected to industrial power net, in Tel Aviv or area.

Offers to: Ch.100, P.O.B.804, Jerusalem.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH Tuesday, Jan. 12, at 8.15 p.m.

Rigoletto

Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by G. VERDI

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH Tues. Jan. 19 at 8.15 p.m.

Fledermaus (The Bat)

Opera in 3 Acts by J. Strauss

Tickets: Ballin, 48 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv. Tel. 3719 and at the Habimah box office. Ramat Gan: Rehavia 49 Rehov Bialik.

ZOA HOUSE

GALA CONCERT MARC LAVRY on Sat., Jan. 9

on the occasion of his 50th birthday, 5 Soloists and the "Kol Zion Lagola" Choir.

Tickets: ZOA House, Ratisbon, Schlesinger, Martin, "Adria" 32 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

SABY N. MALLAH presents the first Italian Musical Comedy which broke Box Office Records in Europe

Lo Sai Che I papaveri....

with WALTER CHIARI from the film (Minuto de Verita) and ANNA MARIA FERRERO

MINERVA FILMS PRODUCTION, Rome

Starting Saturday, Jan. 9 at the "Ophir" Cinema, Tel Aviv.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 491 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.3, 48.8 & 232 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 9.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down. 11.00 (F) "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Vocal Recital (R). 2.25 Close Down. 5.00 p.m. "This and That" (R). 4.30 "Where to Go" (Jerusalem). 4.50 Light Music (T.A.). 5.00 Musical Miniatures. 5.30 Child's Corner. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Concert Hall: Concerto Grosso in D major (Handel); Andante and Rondo Allegrolo for Bassoon and Orchestra (Weber); Daphnis and Chloe (Ravel). 8.35 Bible Reading. 8.40 The Knesset and its Committees. 9.15 Piano Recital. Karel Berent. 9.45 Variety. 10.15 Kol Yisrael Orchestra & Kol Zion Vocal Group. Conductor: Heinz Freudenthal. Soloists: Sana Lipita, Leo Rosenblith & David Halperin: Song of Songs (Lavry) part II. 10.50 Night Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

(490, 229, 214, 48.9 M.)

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

4.00 p.m. Opera (R). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Mishna Lesson. 5.50 Piano Recital. 6.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 34.9 & 462 M.): French: 6.30 p.m. Ladino: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (34.5 M.): 11.15 News. Newsreel. 11.25 "East is East."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Recital. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Small Events in the Big World. 7.50 Intermezzo. 8.00 Press Conference. 8.50 News. 9.45 Songs. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.51 & 19.91 M.): 6.50-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Curtain Up.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2042. Opiatka, Mahane Yehuda, 4021. TEL AVIV: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 3366. Shillman, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 4019. Erinkin, 10 Herzl, 5233. Ben Yehuda, 149 Ben Yehuda, 28188. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387. JAFFA: Noga, near Noga cinema, 80806. NAHLAT GANIM: Freshel, 13 Rehov Rashi. NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fisherman, opp. Bedolah factory. HAIFA: Herzl, 43 Herzl, 2216. Weisel Lebanoni, 21 Atsmaut, 3586. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. A. Weiss, 19 Ussishkin, 3581. Dr. Y. Shore, 20 Rashi. TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 82443. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 183 Dizengoff, 84388. Dr. I. Grittel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 66466. Dr. Lovithal, 3 Mapu, 34243.

Morris Katz Memorial Research Fellowships in Adult Education

The Hebrew University hereby announces that additional Morris Katz Memorial Research Fellowships in Adult Education are to be awarded.

Each Fellowship is valued at $3000 and is tenable for one year.

To be eligible for the Katz Fellowship candidates must either be teachers with an academic education who have taught adults for the past two years or longer; or persons who have carried out research projects in adult education; or holders of Ph.D. degrees from the Hebrew University who intend to specialise in the field of adult education.

Applications should be submitted in writing, together with a curriculum vitae, educational certificates and research plans, to the Secretariat, Adult Education Centre, Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

The latest date for the submission of applications is January 31, 1953.

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Chas'an	77	3	13	13
Tiberias	79	7	16	16
Haifa Port	67	8	17	18
Natanya	76	4	17	18
Tel Aviv	70	8	18	19
Tel Aviv Port	81	7	16	16
Lydda Airport	70	3	17	18
Jerusalem	63	5	13	14
Beersheba	72	—	15	17
Eilat	81	5	20	21

FORECAST: Variable amount of medium and high clouds.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

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CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION was unchanged last week, amounting at the close of banking business yesterday to IL.138,012,000.

• • •

MORE THAN 100 children were rounded up in Migdal Ascalon yesterday by a special mission of the Ministry of Education, aided by police, for failing to attend schools. Many of the children were not even registered in schools, and their parents were warned that they would be prosecuted if they failed to register them within three days.

• • •

A RESIDENT of B'nei Brak yesterday handed to the Ramat Gan police a letter he had received threatening his life unless he deposited IL.500 in a certain mail box in the town.

• • •

FOR PARTICIPATING in an illegal demonstration called to protest the desecration of the Sabbath in Jerusalem last July, Zalman Freedman, 43, yesterday was bound over by a Jerusalem Magistrate in the sum of IL.10 to be of good behaviour for one year.

• • •

HERMAN ROTENBERG, who was detained in Tel Aviv on Monday until his repatriation to France, yesterday was released on IL.10,000 bail, of which IL. 1,000 was in cash provided by his brother, a Haifa resident.

• • •

THE TEL AVIV POLICE yesterday continued for the third day to search for the body of the unidentified man who jumped into the Yarkon River on Monday. A kiosk owner from Yad Eliyahu has been reported missing since Monday, and police believe that he might have been the suicide.

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4,500 TONS of butter and 1,000 tons of cheese from the U.S. are due in the s.s. Atlantic Ocean on January 15.

• • •

INDUSTRIAL exports in the month of November were $2.05m. Turkey received 48% of this sum, and Finland 24%.

• • •

THE RESOLUTION passed by the Ramat Gan Council on Monday forbids the sale of pork only. Other non-kasher meat was not mentioned. It was passed by a vote of 11 to three with three abstentions.

• • •

A SPECIAL EDITION of the Israel Export Journal will be published on the occasion of the Easter Rand show in Johannesburg in which Israel is to participate.

YUGOSLAV SOCCER TEAM ARRIVES TODAY

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Yugoslav Vojvodina soccer team will arrive tomorrow from Greece for a series of games here.

The first match will take place in Haifa on Saturday against Haifa Hapoel. On Monday, the visiting team will play Tel Aviv Maccabi in the Ramat Gan Municipal Stadium.

Vojvodina won most of their games in Greece with a team which includes four Internationals, three of whom played against Israel in the World Cup Game in Yugoslavia.

The new Central Committee of the Maccabi Sports Organization, which was elected at the Annual Convention in Jerusalem a month ago, met today for the first time. It was decided that Mr. S. Zysman, M.K. should prepare a roster for a new Executive Committee and present it to headquarters within two weeks.

The President of the Maccabi movement, Mr. N. Heth, M.K., reported on the last Annual Convention and announced the resignation, for reasons of health, of Mr. M. Ben Dror as head of the Executive Committee. The Central Committee decided to inscribe Mr. Ben Dror in the J.N.F. Golden Book for his services to Maccabi as head of the Executive Committee for the past seven years.

YAD VA'SHEM ACCORD

An agreement between Yad Va'shem and Yivo (Yiddish Scientific Institute) of New York, to coordinate activities in the use of documents and in the planning of literary and scholarly projects to commemorate the martyrs of the Nazi holocaust, has been signed, the Jewish Agency announces.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Fats: 400 gr., including 200 gr. olive oil. Bread 10; temp. 1. Sugar: 1 kg. (Aleph cards: 1½ kg.) Meh 7, temp. 2.

Public Supervision of Bus Co-ops Needed, Saphir Tells Knesset

By SHAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Knesset Correspondent

If the negotiations between the Dan Bus Company and the municipalities which it serves are not ended within three months by an agreement creating a joint authority responsible for operating the service, the Knesset will be asked to hold a debate on the issue, Mr. Joseph Saphir, Minister of Communications, told the House yesterday.

If an agreement is reached, however, one of the Knesset Committees will be informed before it is ratified, he added.

Mr. Saphir was replying to a motion for the agenda by Dr. B. Avniel (Herut), who subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Saphir said that there is need for public supervision of the work of the bus cooperatives, for experience had proved that self-supervision by members of the cooperatives did not suffice. There also is need for stricter discipline among the members of the cooperatives to maintain time schedules and reduce by 10 to 15% the waiting time of vehicles at the terminus stations — a measure which would greatly facilitate transportation at rush hours.

To Rabbi Shlomo Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael), who moved a debate on El Al's Sabbath flights, Mr. Saphir said that, unfortunately, it could not be helped. The motion was defeated.

Bader Proposal Defeated

The "coalition crisis" was mentioned in the House when Dr. Y. Bader (Herut) moved a Bill to amend the Election Law, so that the President would be required to dissolve the Knesset if no Cabinet was formed for two consecutive months.

Mr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice, recalled that the Government had proposed a similar motion three years ago, which then had been "very coolly" received by Herut members. Mr. Rosen termed Dr. Bader's motion "absurd," as it called for the automatic dissolution of Parliament, whereas the motion which Mr. Ben Gurion introduced in 1950 stipulated that the President would have the right to dissolve the Knesset if he was satisfied that no Cabinet could be formed.

If Dr. Bader's motion was meant to be a sign of "demonstration" in the present crisis, Mr. Rosen said the motion also missed the point, for it is only four weeks since Mr. Ben Gurion had tendered his resignation. The motion was defeated.

'Dangers to Morals'

The dangers to public morals and cultural absorption through the plethora of foreign-language publications was stressed by Mr. Shalom Zysman (General Zionist) while the plight of the Hebrew publishers who had to pay duty on paper although imported books are free of any tax was described by Mr. Itzhak Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi), who moved a debate. The motions were agreed to by the Minister of Interior, Mr. Israel Rokach, and the Minister of Education, Prof. Benzion Dinur, respectively, and will be debated in about three months.

Mr. Zysman said that there are 119 Hebrew periodicals and 104 foreign-language periodicals published in this country. Most of the newspapers in foreign languages are printed at little expense, and employ from three to eight editorial workers — as compared with 30 to 80 employed by Hebrew newspapers. Moreover, the foreign-language publications pay no royalties for translations from the local Hebrew press. The attitude of their editors towards the Government in many instances is frankly anti-Zionist, and they undermine public morale.

Mr. Raphael estimated that local book production had an average yearly turnover of IL.3m., while books worth $3m. were imported yearly.

Driver's Pay: IL.370 And IL.70 Overtime

The average salary of a bus driver, who is a member of a cooperative, is IL.370 monthly, the Minister of Communications said. The sum includes IL.36 bonus to holders of bus cooperatives' bonds — "in capitalist terminology it is called a dividend," Mr. Saphir remarked; and IL.70 for overtime. It is the practice of the bus cooperatives to distribute overtime evenly among members. To these wages, the "social benefits" should be added to receive a true picture of a driver's monthly income.

Decision in Bus Talks Next Week

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The meeting between Ministry of Communications officials and bus cooperatives' representatives continued along technical lines yesterday in Jerusalem, the Ministry spokesman said.

A further meeting is planned for Friday in Tel Aviv with a final decision to come next week, when the Communications Minister, Mr. Joseph Saphir, will meet for the summing up.

At yesterdays meeting, chaired by Mr. Haim Razily, Director-General, and attended by Mr. Y. Goldin, Transport Supervisor, Mr. Oron, Supervisor of Fares, and Mr. Fremont of the Ministry, full agreement was reached on a number of points regarding the accounting of the rise in expenditures.

Points of agreement were the increase in wages and cost of fuel and tires. Points of disagreement were the rise in costs of replacement parts, communication and administration, and overtime pay.

The Ministry's demands have not yet been dealt with, all the discussion centring on the increase in operating costs.

Well-informed sources reveal that the rise in fares which the cooperatives will be allowed will be 15%—19%, as reported previously in *The Jerusalem Post*.

The Dan cooperative has been asked by senior Ministry officials to speed up its decision concerning the proposed partnership of the municipalities in the company it was learned.

Dinur: Technion Fee Is Justified

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Professor Benzion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture, told the Knesset yesterday that the IL.300 annual tuition fee asked by the Technion is justified. He also called upon the Technion to reopen.

An investigation into the social status of the students had convinced him, he said, that the IL.80 which is the cause of the dispute could be met by the students. The Technion had also established a IL.50,000 fund to help needy students by granting them loans.

Pig raising was again attacked in the Knesset yesterday. Mr. M. Chasani (Hapoel Hamizrahi) questioned the measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to implement the Cabinet decision to restrict pig raising to certain areas; Rabbi S. Lorincz (Agudat Yisrael) introduced a motion for the agenda to debate the problem.

Mr. P. Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, said that the Cabinet decision is being implemented, but delays are unavoidable since the Government had no exact record of those who engaged in raising pigs. Hog farmers who refuse to comply with the injunction to move their herds elsewhere would face legal action, Mr. Bernstein said.

Ministry Allows More Dried Fruit Imports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A Haifa company was permitted to import 128 tons of dried fruit from Persia, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman admitted in Jerusalem last night. The import, seemingly a transfer of capital by an immigrant, was granted on condition that 300 tons of sesame seeds, (at the IL.1 — $1 rate), not yet imported, also are purchased in Persia.

The spokesman stated that the Ministry had waived the imposition of luxury tax. In the meantime, 100 tons of dried dates were imported, at an estimated cost of $60,000, but the sesame seeds had not arrived. Consequently, the Ministry decided to exact a bank guarantee from the firm, the General Import-Export Co., until the sesame seeds are to hand.

The import licence since has expired, and will not be renewed, he stated. However, since this luxury tax has been abolished and a stiffer duty exacted, the company is demanding a decision on the return of its bank guarantee or an agreement concerning customs.

However, the Ministry spokesman stressed that the Ministry's two conditions — that sesame seeds (characterized as a "necessary" food product) be imported, and that the IL.1 — $1 rate be charged — are in line with Ministry policy.

KILLED BY ACCIDENT

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — Haim Berko, 42, was run over this morning when he jumped from a moving Municipal bus, and died of his injuries in the local Hadassah Hospital.

Most Services Stop Today in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Capital will be deprived of public services today, with the exception of water supply, following yesterday's decision of the Histadrut in Jerusalem and the municipal employees' committee to press wage claims by intensifying the fortnight-old strike.

From Friday until Sunday, refuse disposal, rate collection and other priority services will be carried out as usual. But on Monday, unless some progress has been made in the settlement of the dispute, the sanitary department will stop work, followed in turn by other departments, as the Labour Council decides.

Negotiations between the municipal management and the strikers have not taken place for the last few days, due to Mayor Kariv's illness and the refusal of Mr. E. Eliaschar, the Acting Mayor, to fulfil his duties under the present coalition.

With the breakdown of the General Zionist-Orthodox coalition, the municipal management virtually has gone on strike. The last two Council sessions were postponed, and the city elders have not met officially since the strike began.

The Kupat Milve (Loan Fund) of the Histadrut has loaned the municipal employees IL.10,000 for payment of November salaries. Social workers and the temporary workers unpaid since September received sums on account, and Kupat Milve has promised as much support as requested.

Dismiss 300, Say Deputy Mayors

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem's three Deputy Mayors told the Minister of Interior yesterday that the vicious circle of wage delays and the municipality walk-out could be broken only by a staff reduction of at least 300 employees. As it is impossible to obtain a general agreement in the City Council on this step, the Deputies proposed immediate elections, and a new municipal management.

Mr. E. Eliachar (G.Z.), Mr. M. Rubin (Herut) and Rabbi M. Porush (Agudat Yisrael) were unanimous that the present strike is politically motivated and has little economic basis.

The Capital affairs will continue to suffer from a chronic crisis unless the Government advances IL.1,400,000 to consolidate old debts, and IL.275,000 to wipe out urgent debts, Mr. Eliachar emphasized.

Solution Sought

Dr. A. Biran, the Jerusalem District Representative, yesterday invited the spokesmen of the city employees and the local Labour Council to discuss the situation. He informed the strikers that the Minister of Interior would try to find a solution to the city's problems within a fortnight after the employees had returned to their posts. The Government would not guarantee helping pay November and December salaries.

The employees' committee, which continues to demand assurance of regular wage payment, rejected Mr. Rokach's plea to end the strike.

Dr. Biran made no headway at a separate meeting with Mr. Bar-Am, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, who also reiterated the strikers' claims and requested a more concrete declaration from the Minister of Interior than only "readiness to help."

Court Upholds Validity Of Finance Regulations

A claim that the Emergency Defence Regulations (Finance), recently passed by the Knesset to extend the validity of the Mandatory Defence Regulations of 1941, are invalid since they do not bear the signature of the Minister of Finance was rejected by the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The claimant is Yosef Weinberg, a Jerusalem real estate agent, who is charged with committing 101 illegal financial transactions involving $10,000 and other sums of foreign currency received by him from various persons for the purchase of electric refrigerators.

Mr. Weinberg, who appeared without counsel, also argued that the law is invalid since it bears the signature of Mr. M. Sharett, Acting Prime Minister. Mr. Ben Gurion's resignation caused a legal vacuum, he claimed, since without a Prime Minister there can be no Acting Prime Minister.

Judge Baker rejected both arguments, as the Law of Transition passed by the Knesset provides for the two contingencies. *(Itim)*

Hadera Council Objects To Rokach Decisions

HADERA, Wednesday. — Grievances against the Minister of Interior were voiced in the Municipal Council here on Sunday.

Mayor David Berman told the Council that the Minister of Interior had not yet approved the proposal to dismiss two heads of municipal departments in Hadera. Should there be no reply from the Minister, he said, the matter would be referred back to the Council.

A proposal by the Hadera Municipality to tax vacant plots of land at the rate of 1½% of the value for one dunam, 3% between one and two dunams, and 4½% for over two dunams had been submitted to the Minister of the Interior. Mr. M. Rappaport told the Council. The Minister, however, approved a maximum tax of 3%. According to Mr. Rappaport, he had informed the Minister that the 4½% tax is justifiable, since it would apply to wealthy settlers from abroad.

Mapam Arab Section Expels Bastuni

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Wednesday.—Mr. Rustum Bastuni, M.K., has been expelled from the Arab section of Mapam, its local secretary Mr. Boulos Tannous said here today. The decision was adopted unanimously by the section's Secretariat on November 27 and forwarded to Mapam's Central Committee, which has not yet acted on it.

When summoned by the Secretariat, Mr. Bastuni replied that he would not appear and that he did not recognize a separate Arab section within Mapam, as he considered it "racial degradation."

It is recalled here that Mr. Bastuni once before was expelled for siding with Dr. M. Buber. However, he was readmitted as an ordinary member after two months, losing his post as the section's secretary. It is believed that Mapam is slow to react to the expulsion because it is afraid of losing Mr. Bastuni to the Communists.

MARAUDERS STEAL FROM BEDUIN

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — Three marauders armed with Sten-guns robbed a Beduin tribe in the Negev of 20 sheep on Monday afternoon and escaped towards the Egyptian border. The sheep were valued at IL.300.

Four cows worth IL.2,500 were stolen by infiltrators from a cowshed in the Migdal Ascalon area on Monday night. Tracks of four men led to the Gaza strip border. Seeds valued at IL.160 were stolen on the same night from a point in the Western Negev; tracks of three men led to the border.

On the previous night infiltrators stole three tons of fertilizer and 30 metres of water pipe from a Western Negev settlement.

Fiction Introduced On Radio Damascus

No one bearing the name of Morris Hakak had ever served or is serving as an officer in the Defence Forces, the Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The self-styled officer recently appeared on the Hebrew Programme of Radio Damascus and said that he fled Israel as discrimination existed here.

Chief Rabbi of Arad In Rumania Arrested

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Chief Rabbi of Arad, Rumania, Dr. N. Sheinfeld, was arrested by the Rumanian authorities several weeks ago, it was learned recently from Jewish circles in Vienna.

The news was regarded in Vienna as surprising since Dr. Sheinfeld had been serving as a Government-appointed member of the "National Board for the Jewish Religion."

The Rumanian Government declared a few weeks ago that the Jewish population enjoys complete freedom of religion.

Senator to Intercede In Citizenship Case

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem., Minnesota) plans to introduce a Bill tomorrow to permit Leon Silverman, 31, of Minneapolis, to re-enter the U.S. as an American citizen, an aide said today.

The Government claims that Silverman went to Israel to avoid military service and hence renounced his citizenship under terms of the Selective Service Act. He is being held at the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York.

Sen. Humphrey feels that Silverman should be punished for his actions, but should not be deprived of his citizenship, the aide said.

3 YEARS' JAIL FOR THEFTS AND FRAUD

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — Yisrael Korngold, alias "Hassidi," today was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison and fined IL.400 on a number of charges of theft and fraud.

The District Court also ordered him to pay IL.100 compensation to one of his relatives. He had been found guilty of obtaining money on false pretences.

Murder Charge Changed

TEL AVIV, Wednesday (ITIM). — The charge against two men, who are on trial for the killing of two Arabs in Galilee in May 1952, was changed from murder to manslaughter in the District Court here today.

Mr. Y. Oren, the defence attorney for Yosef Kalev, 20, and Zacharia Tabri, 19, told the Court that they were ready to plead guilty to manslaughter. The prosecuting attorney, Mr. Y. Leibson, formally asked the Court to change the charge.

Judges S. Kassan, I. Gavison and E. Mani agreed. The hearings were adjourned until January 20.

TOURISTS!

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ISRAEL TOURIST FORTNIGHTLY

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Record 23,000 Jobless at End Of Year; Rain Is Main Cause

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An average of 23,000 men were registered as out-of-work daily during the three weeks up to December 26, Mr. D. Kochavi, head of the Labour Ministry employment division, reports. This figure — highest of the year — was due to wet weather which made 8,000 citrus pickers idle.

If the fair weather holds, the 10,000 men now engaged with the citrus harvest will be joined by 5,000 more until the season ends in April.

As this labour force already includes 6,500 unskilled men from the Exchange, work in the groves will solve unemployment in the coastal plain villages, but not in the towns. The Ministry of Labour, therefore, continues to employ 2,000 men daily on various public and agricultural works in Hadera, Petah Tikva, Rishon le Zion and Rehovot.

Following the rains, about 3,000 labourers are to begin tree-planting organized by the Government Afforestation Department and the Jewish National Fund. Hill areas near Safed and Tiberias, and the shifting loess region near Migdal Ascalon will be planted with conifer and eucalyptus saplings.

The settlers of Sde Boker have begun experimental tree-planting.

Reviewing the progress of the Ministry's emergency employment projects designed for January-April, Mr. Kochavi noted that some 8,000 men have been absorbed by all the projects.

Preparing Pasture

Within the Lowdermilk Plan, 600 labourers are engaged in preparing natural pasture land which was cleared of stones and brush last year in hill regions throughout the country. The Ministry has allocated IL.300,000 to local authorities administering public works which employ 1,500 men, and an additional IL.60,000 for relieving unemployment among landless Arab refugees.

From January 15, it will be illegal to employ anyone under 14-years-old, according to a regulation enacted by the Labour Ministry. However, exception will be made in the case of youths with dependent families. A work-permit from the Ministry will be required in each case.

The present force of 40 inspectors will be enlarged to supervise implementation of the new law, which is expected to meet with opposition from the employers of newspaper boys and street vendors.

Institute Makes Fees Key Issue

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The Technion now appears to face a long drawnout closure unless the students agree to meet the Administration's demand that they sign an undertaking to pay the IL.300 annual tuition fee without dragging any other matters into the dispute, it was stated today at a Press conference called by the Technion. The Administration is still standing by its original and only demand that the students give such an undertaking which it needs to receive money to meet current expenses.

The students, however, have now talked themselves into a "dispute" by including demands on academic matters, housing, restaurant facilities and problems facing needy students. Their Committee seems to feel itself unable to get out of this situation, the Technion spokesman said. They are encouraged by the sympathy strike in all the country's institutions of higher learning and the publicity they are getting.

The Institute's Academic Secretary, Mr. Y. Quat, explained today that the curriculum, introduced last year, was not intended to make the students' life harder by tightening examination regulations beyond a reasonable limit.

He said that the students would have to be up to standard, but the new rules considered class progress as well as examination results. The rules often helped students who did well throughout the year, but failed in their examinations. However, if a student failed consistently, he should realize that he may not be fit to be an engineer, and not demand that the Technion lower its standards.

Only 16 students were re-examined in all subjects after having failed in part of their studies, the spokesman said, and these men needed to review all the subject matter they had studied in order to meet Technion standards.

Professor F. Ollendorf, Dean of the Electrical Engineering Department told the Press of his personal efforts to settle the "dispute." Last week he had accompanied the students' representatives to Dr. A. Biram, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and together they had reached an agreement that allowed the students a face-saving solution.

Committee Agrees

The Committee had agreed to:—

Sign the undertaking to pay the IL.300 fee;

Dr. Biram promised that loans would be granted to prevent any needy student from having to end his studies;

The loans would be returnable only after the student finished school and started working and then only at a IL.5 a month rate;

Dr. Biram would attempt to raise IL.20,000 for student housing; he would make this problem a main item on the Board's agenda;

The students would be heard by the Senate on their claims on academic matters.

The agreement was reached last Thursday and the Institute was to have been reopened last Sunday. On Friday, however, the students repudiated the agreement as "some points are outstanding," Prof. Ollendorf said.

It is unclear exactly what the students now demand or expect to achieve, he said. They must realize, however, that the State is spending a considerable sum of money on the Technion and must demand a high standard and hard work in return.

Druze Soldiers Visit Knesset

A unit of soldiers of the Army's Druze Brigade visited the Knesset yesterday at the invitation of Sheikh Saleh Hassan Khneifes, one of the two Druze Knesset members. They were guided by the Arabic interpreter of the Knesset, Mr. Moshe Piamenta.

Spend IL.39 and You May Win a Prize

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Merchants' Association announced today a "Grush, Galgal" (penny and wheel) project for the Hebrew month of Adar Beth (beginning on March 6) which is intended to help business during Purim by distributing prizes to purchasers.

The "grush" (ten pruta) represents the request to the public to buy presents and the "galgal" (the wheel) stands for the wheels of industry to increase production and reduce unemployment.

For each pound of purchases during this month a coupon accompanied by a letter of the alphabet will be given. Any one collecting all the letters of the Hebrew words for the "Merchants' Association Tel Aviv-Jaffa" will receive a special prize to be announced later.

The Hebrew name has 28 letters, and therefore at least IL.28 must be spent in order to obtain a prize.

New Buses Arrive

Within the past few weeks, 105 new buses have been acquired by the bus cooperatives, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday. Of these, 15 are Chaussons, and 90 Leylands.

Eshed has received 84, Dan 40, and the Tel Litvinsky Company, one.

The average price of the buses is between IL.30,000 and IL.32,000.

Hanukka Gift For Israel from Hawaii

A cheque for $100 was received recently by the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol—a Hanukka gift to Israel from Miss Alma Anderson, a Red Cross nurse in Honolulu.

The cheque was forwarded by Mr. Alexander Segal, also of Honolulu, who wrote that on the eve of Hanukka Miss Anderson asked him to forward her cheque as a Hanukka gift to Israel.

Miss Anderson is a member of the local Christian Palestine Committee, and is interested in learning Hebrew, Mr. Segal wrote.

Fuel Is Cheaper in Israel Than in Jordan

A decisive factor in the rapid increase in the smuggling of fuel from Israel to Jordan is the disparity in the fuel prices between the two countries.

The official Old City prices this week are:

kerosene 4 gallons 2.275 dinars
gasoline " " 3.650 "

The corresponding Jerusalem prices are:

kerosene 4 gallons IL.1.280
gasoline " " " 2.340

The official rate of exchange is IL.8 for one dinar.

Haifa Cargo Turnover Way Up in December

HAIFA, Wednesday.—The cargo turnover in Haifa Port was at 144,644 tons last month, twice that of December 1952, the port authorities reported today.

Unloading was 105,852 tons (as against 45,856); loading of exports, excluding citrus, was 10,440 tons (against 8,363 tons). The December 1953 turnover was swelled mainly by Reparations goods, cement and potash exports.

Alliance Curtails Work On Local Orders

HADERA, Wednesday. — The Alliance Rubber and Tire Company in Hadera has found it necessary to restrict its output for domestic needs to meet export orders.

Alliance tires to Finland worth $10,000, to Turkey to the value of $52,000 and to Yugoslavia, $15,000, have been shipped in the past few days, the Company announces.

ABOUT 700 kilogrammes of coffee, valued at IL.2,000, were stolen early yesterday morning from the Tsva store at 2 Rehov Hirakevet in Tel Aviv.

OLD MEISSEN CHINA FURNITURE PICTURES

16 REH. ZAMENHOFF 16 Tel Aviv

Millionth Case of Citrus Leaves Today

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Citrus exports will reach a million cases tomorrow, when 45,000 will leave for Holland and Belgium in the m.s. Gefen and 52,000 for Britain in the m.s. Rimon. A year ago today the figure for the season was 862,000 cases.

Nigeria in West Africa will have its first taste of Jaffa oranges, when it receives a trial consignment of five cases, which left in the s.s. Atzma'ut yesterday.

THE HIAS hostel in Beersheba is to cost $350,000 and not $25m. as reported.

Woman's Body Found

The body of Mrs. Gina Yosef, 47, was found early yesterday morning in Rehov King David in Jerusalem and was taken to the Avihail Government Hospital. It is believed that she jumped or fell to her death from the roof of a nearby building.

Police are investigating the circumstances. *(Itim)*

SIX PERSONS, including the two drivers, were slightly hurt when a private car collided with a Dan bus at the intersection of Rehov Jabotinsky and Rehov Sokolov, Tel Aviv, on Tuesday night. The car driver, Elias Bricker, and the bus driver, Zvi Tamari, were detained and released in bond.

Agricultural Marketing Committee Established

A Public Committee for Agricultural Marketing was established on Tuesday by Mr. Peretz Naphtali, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Minister of Commerce and Industry, it was announced.

The Committee, headed by Mr. Ya'acov Bach, is to "review methods of marketing agricultural products, systems of marketing and their costs and to examine possible means of reducing the difference between production costs and consumer prices."

The Committee was asked to pay special attention to the following fields: grading, packing, transportation, storage and refrigeration of products.

Mark End of Kishon Inquiry Committee

The conclusion of the work of the inquiry committee which examined the circumstances surrounding the damage to the breakwater in the Kishon project was the subject of a celebration yesterday at the Eden Hotel in Jerusalem, it was announced.

Mr. Joseph Saphir, Minister of Communications, thanked the committee for their devotion to their work and the public spirit in which they had carried it out.

Among those present in addition to the Committee which was composed of Mr. M. Zerubabel and Mr. Y. Rapaport, were Mr. H. Razily, Director-General of the Ministry of Communications, senior officials of the Ministry, and Mr. A. Landman, Haifa Port Manager.

Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa

Tender No. 177

The Municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa hereby invites tenders for lease or purchase of:

1) The plot of land known as "Gruzenberg Garden" situated on No.16 Rehov Gruzenberg and No.26 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin.

2) The plot of land on corner Rehov Tosseret Ha'arets and Rehov Ha'hashmonaim.

The two plots in question are offered by the Municipality for rent or sale, for being used as parking lots.

Further particulars of the tender and blueprints of the plots may be obtained at the Department of Municipal Properties, 27 Rehov Bialik, Room 36, from January 10, 1954, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

Tenders should be submitted for each plot separately, for one of both alternatives offered (lease or sale), and dropped in the "Tender Mail Box" at the Town Clerk's Office, 27 Rehov Bialik, Room 27, not later than Wednesday, January 27, 1954, at 12 noon.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

H. Levanon
Mayor

January 4, 1954

Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association Ltd.

NOTICE

The twenty-fifth drawing of the Company's debentures, first series, was held on January 4, 1954, for payment on July 1, 1954 (as per registered value).

The numbers drawn are the following:

50	347	839	1281	1595
124	398	941	1317	1622
128	487	958	1350	1753
157	618	1101	1455	1759
169	644	1132	1417	1775
196	691	1136	1475	1784
197	697	1170	1491	1866
269	706	1208	1551	1973
287	707	1234	1562	1987
290	723	1279	1588	1989

The Company is prepared to return the money to the holders of the above mentioned debentures before July 1, 1954, with payment of interest till the day of their presentation. Holders of redeemed debentures who want to make use of the Company's premature payment, may apply to the Company's office, House Yahalom, 5 Rehov Shmuel Hanagid, Jerusalem, between the hours 9 a.m.-12 noon, submitting their debentures and coupons including No.35 onwards.

Jerusalem, January 4, 1954 THE MANAGEMENT

431/67/

Z·O·A HOUSE קבלת שבת

Friday, January 8, 1954, 8.30 p.m.
In memory of
Ambassador Monnett B. Davis

Address by the Honorable FRANCIS H. RUSSELL, Charge d'Affaires of the U.S.A. in Israel, on *"Modern American Diplomacy"*

The programme will be conducted in English. The public is cordially invited.

Personal Notices

Malachi Zimmerman Ein Harod — **Elishevah Frankfort** Ramat Gan

MARRIED

Address: Kibbutz Mesgav Michael.

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acknowledges with deep appreciation the visits of condolence so thoughtfully made to the Chancery, and other expressions of sympathy, by citizens of Israel in tribute to the memory of the late Ambassador

MONNETT BAIN DAVIS

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'Old Egypt' on Trial

By THOMAS R. LITTLE

CAIRO. — THE snowball of political scandal) daily grows larger in Cairo's Revolution Tribunal, now trying leading figures of the 'old regime' on charges of corruption and abuse of power, as politician after politician comes in to testify and leave — very often with a stain on his own character

The case which has transcended all others in its revelation of political chicanery, corruption and nepotism is that of Fuad Serag e-Din, former strong man of the Wafd Party, who, at the time of the Wafd Government's collapse in January, 1952, was Minister of Finance and Interior.

But it is no longer the cigar-smoking, 125-kilogram political boss alone who is on trial. The charges against him personally have been submerged in the greater trial of a generation of politicians. Already from the evidence given in the trial, two libel suits are being filed against one of the principal witnesses, Zaki Abdel Motaal, a former Finance Minister; it appears that there will be about five new graft cases; and a former Prime Minister is to be charged with abuse of office.

Libel Taken Lightly

When Motaal told the court that he had been threatened with libel by a former Minister, Mahmoud Channam, the President of the Tribunal, Wing-Commander Latif el-Boghdadi, merely replied, "Ah well, you are both lawyers. You should be able to settle it between you." Libel suits, after all, would only be a little more grist to the revolutionary mill.

The situation is not new. Other trials have produced the same results, and it is in the wealth of evidence produced in the Courts that the dossiers are built up against other offenders. For example, a former Public Prosecutor, whose reputation had stood high as the man who wanted to prosecute the Palestine arms scandal (alleged supply of defective arms to Egyptian forces in the Palestine war), to its bitter end, was revealed in the course of evidence to have been a political opportunist throughout the whole affair.

Broad Charges

Serag e-Din's trial, however, brought everything to a higher plane. The charges were broad enough to cover every possible offence, so that the evidence in the trial has uncovered a story which ranges from the petticoat rule of Madame Mustapha Nahas, wife of the Wafd leader, (who is said to have had more influence over the Cabinet than her husband when he was Premier) to joint Palace-Government corruption which cost Egypt about £30m. over cotton deals.

Every day the newspapers here devote pages to the evidence of the trial. The Egyptian people are edified with stories of the farming-out of contracts by Ministers, the sale of land at cheap rates with the bafance going to relatives of Ministers, customs swindles, drug smuggling, bribery of ex-King Farouk to secure the dismissal of a Finance Minister who refused any longer to be party to rigging the cotton market, of a man who sailed in a special ship to Italy to meet Mustapha Nahas, then Prime Minister, and his wife, at an alleged cost of £70,000 merely to bring them home from their holiday in Europe and so secure by this gesture the withdrawal of a tax claim for millions of pounds.

Above all, the evidence describes the collaboration between the Wafd and the Palace. If Serag e-Din secured Palace backing for cotton market deals, then the Palace had Serag e-Din's backing in the suppression of evidence against Palace favourites in the Palestine arms scandal. One witness recounted that when he asked Nahas why he was allowing King Farouk so much cover for his enterprises, Nahas replied: "We've been out of office long enough through opposing the King."

For the military regime, it is simply a case of the old regime damning itself. Even if some of the stories are untrue, the general picture painted is one of corruption and misgovernment, providing, by implication, the justification to the public for the present non-parliamentary regime.

O.F.N.S

'Nagib Worse than Hitler', Says Tory

By a Special Correspondent

"Nagib is worse than Hitler," declared Mr. W. Rees-Davies, Conservative M.P. from the Isle of Thanet in the House of Commons last week, when signing a motion urging the Government to break off talks with Egypt on the Suez Canal Zone status.

"To enter into an agreement which has obtained power by a coup d'état would not be worth the paper it was written on, and would be fatal to the prestige of our country," he said. "I suggest, with my colleagues, that Britain should retain in the Canal Zone bases, airfields and port facilities with sufficient British personnel to maintain and operate them. Britain should also maintain in the Canal Zone fighting units sufficiently strong to ensure the safe landing of further forces, should the necessity — of which Britain should be the sole judge — arise . . ."

More than the heavy Conservative support of this motion, which was tabled by Captain Charles Waterhouse and seconded by 39 Tory M.Ps., weighs the unanimous decision of the British Merchant Navy to oppose any evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone. Mr. Anderson, who in his capacity as the head of the British Merchant Navy Council, is the de facto boss of this second-greatest (after the United States) merchant marine in the world, and represents all the British shipowners, has always been an outspoken opponent of evacuation. Now, after the recent Egyptian acts of piracy against Israel-bound ships in the extraterritorial waters of the Suez Canal which enjoy international status, Mr. Anderson threw the entire powerful support of the British Merchant Navy into promoting the following two points:

1) As the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 cannot be cancelled unilaterally, the British garrison should stay in the Zone indefinitely and should be responsible for free and undisturbed traffic through the Canal.

2) As the Egyptians obviously are unable either to operate the Canal technically and administratively, or to safeguard it militarily and to maintain its international freedom of navigation, the Canal should be placed under UN trusteeship after the present 99-year concession of the Suez Canal Company expires in 1968.

In view of all these arguments, what should Britain do about the Suez Canal Zone? Break off the negotiations with Egypt now, says Mr. Julian Amery, Conservative M.P. for North Preston. "It is useless to count on Nagib's goodwill," he declared.

KEEPING POSTED

OUR Middle East, so-called, has presented a seemingly insoluble challenge to Western politicians since Caesar and Cleopatra. A tour of the area is today often even less pleasurable; the stately Nile barges have been replaced by revolutionary armoured cars, and the fragrant scent of incense by the acrid odour of oil. Kings, presidents and presidential candidates have also crossed Israel, followed by professors and premiers-elect. But it seems that we are becoming almost *blase*. A former refugee who had been helped in England by the Laski family, last week sent a letter to the Prime Minister's Office asking for the address of Mr. Neville Laski, Q.C., who is now visiting here. Her envelope was returned marked: "Nobody of that name employed at this office."

*

IT is not always easy to trace addresses in a country where people are always moving round in an endeavour to find a dwelling that suits them. Many families enlarge their number of rooms annually or on the occasion of a blessed event, by selling their flat and adding a further sum to the key money in order to obtain one with an extra room. Landlords, who naturally never want to miss their cut, have become perhaps overly suspicious. Matters are complicated even further by the frequent changing or Hebraising of street names. One conscientious tenant recently found that both house and street number had been changed, and immediately wrote to his landlord, who lived in another city, informing him of his new address. By urgent return mail he received a furious reply accusing him of giving up his flat without notifying his landlord beforehand, and that all possible legal action would be taken against him.

*

HOWEVER, accidents happen even in the best regulated organizations. Our mail this week was full of letters protesting the fact that we had printed the clues to last Friday's crossword puzzle with the puzzle itself, to the great distress of the majority of our puzzle fans. Accusing our printers, proofreaders and editorial staff in turn, we traced the error all the way back to the London "Daily Express," which supplies us with matrices of the feature every week. It appeared that they had sent us the same matrix on successive weeks, and we had printed the same puzzle twice, of course with the "previous" solution. However, one housewife reported how after a particularly hard day over the *petitiot* last Friday, she sat down to relax with the crossword. Being stumped for a clue, her gaze wandered over the solution and happened to light upon a word that fitted. Gratified, she went on to the next clue, with the same result. She had broken the back of the puzzle, she writes, before she fully realized that she was cribbing from the real solution. However, it put her in such a good mood that she had one of her most enjoyable weekends in months.

ANOTHER eye - catcher for our printers' devil file was a "Persian Lamb Coat" advertised in our columns recently. Several readers enquired as to whether it was silver, gold or just the traditional copper. We passed the item along to our artist, with the result above.

*

AS a footnote to our report on plugomania, a correspondent says we are fortunate if only our plugs are missing; in his locality the taps are also removed. Another recalls a similar situation in British army establishments, although plugs were issued freely by the Quartermaster's store. The troops' solution, it seems, was always to carry in their knapsacks, along with their Field Marshal's Baton, their own plug. They were also used in lonely Outposts of Empire as draughtsmen, and it could be that an oriental equivalent of *shash bash* has taken hold here. Other troops on desert postings took them along to remind of a wash basin of civilization. Now that solar hot water systems and other modern conveniences are conquering the desert we expect that every unit moving south will receive an issue of one wash basin per platoon and one plug per man, while reservists will be asked to bring along their own.

*

JERUSALEM'S Bezalel Museum, which is now showing two exhibitions from its own collection, has often been compared with an iceberg, which has nine tenths of its bulk below the surface. Its seems that the Bezalel, which has about nine tenths of its treasures tucked away in its cellars for want of exhibition space, also has that in common with the Paris Louvre, recently the centre of considerable excitement. A short time ago a number of priceless exhibits were found to be missing and were presumed stolen. A few days ago most of them were discovered, wrongly labelled and packed away among the museum's vast reserves. It has nevertheless been proved recently that, despite complicated bureaucratic control, it is as easy to smuggle the Mona Lisa out of France as a picture on top of a chocolate box. An American in Paris who does a little amateur painting wished to send one of his efforts to a friend in New York. He packed it up carefully and then set out to complete the necessary export formalities. He first went to the Gallerie de France where he filled in two forms, had them officially stamped, paid 200 francs and received a clearance from the Fine Arts authorities to send his picture out of the country. From there he harried to the Treasury Exchange Office for a second permit and thence to the Customs Office where he filled in two more forms, each of about 100 questions (at least they weren't in Hebrew). These were examined by one official, stamped by a second for 80 francs, copied out laboriously into a register by a third, and re-examined by a fourth who asked the artist for a Chamber of Commerce certificate. The unfortunate painter rushed off to get this certificate, queued to pay 92 francs for it in another Government office, returned to the Customs building and was finally told that his picture could be sealed for forwarding to the United States. He went to the sealing room where a fifth official put more string round it and passed it a sixth, who sealed it. Armed with his pocketful of authorizations the painter then took the packet to Orly Airport, where it was accepted for despatch and flown off to New York in its original packing. Ten public servants employed by three separate Ministries had taken all the prescribed measures to ensure that this export represented no financial or cultural loss to France. But not one of them had asked the sender to undo the parcel and show what was inside it. We repeat: it didn't happen here.

Today's contributors include: M.H.B. of Herzlia; S. Korn of Etanim; and M. Elamny, Y. Perry and M. Chill of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Art Notes

Sound Studies for Fresco

The spinner (oil). *By Zvi Gali.*
Photo by Hauser

ZVI Gali, whose first one-man show in Israel opened at the Jerusalem Artists' House last Saturday, has come a long way since we saw the minute woodcuts he executed more than ten years ago as a graduate pupil of Hermann Struck. Gali spent eight fruitful years at the academies of Florence and Rome and in the studio of Otello Chiti, the fresco master of Sienna. Fresco, mosaic, ceramics are Zvi Gali's favourite techniques, and it is regrettable that none of his frescoes and only one small mosaic are exhibited, while his ceramics were excluded by the jury's strict limitation of exhibitions to Arts and no Crafts (which I consider a grave mistake; an artist's work should be shown as a whole).

However, the strong leaning towards applied art is unmistakable in Gali's paintings. With only a few exceptions, all of them impress one as valuable designs for frescoes, mosaics and especially for glazed pottery in their restricted palette of the classic ceramic colours: browns, yellows and subdued reds. The very moment Zvi Gali sheds some Picasso eggshells, our approval will be unreserved, if we take it as read that Gali himself does not consider his large canvasses as finished pictures, but as sketches, interesting notations of ideas for compositions, to be executed as fresco or painted pottery some day.

His composition and colour are basically sound. He succeeds in creating truly decorative patterns, which are organic and, in a hieroglyphic sense, rich in symbolic meaning. His weavers and potters are really indicative of the basic movements of the craft. Some of his still-life and small landscapes offer enjoyable colour.

Ruth Arion

While congratulating Zvi Gali as a homecoming artist, who has used well the chance of studying abroad, an honourable mention must also go to architect Yona Friedman for the surprising skill — dimensional arrangement of the exhibition. Caught in the spiderweb of coloured strings which use the curve of the Nissen Hut, the pictures are independent of the walls of the Artists' House, (the condition and colour of which become more regrettable from show to show).

The pairing of male and female exhibitors at the Artists' House cannot always be successful. This time, after the captivating impression made by Gali's collection, Ruth Arion's work is something of an anticlimax. Her oils are overstuffed with curly stylizations, the colour often glaring and the surface treatment poor. Her drawings do not convince and only the watercolours show the promise that after a few years of study with an exacting and critical master of composition, Ruth Arion might be ripe for an exhibition of her own.

Th.F.M.

Readers' Letters

MISSIONARY ATTITUDE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The orthodox fanatics who recently threw stones at a missionary establishment in Jerusalem were called "intolerant" by various newspapers and individuals. Without contesting the correctness of that statement, it seems to me that the very existence of missions here points strongly in the direction of intolerance on their part as well. We Jews are certainly not heathens or savages who have to be shown the "light"; the basic assumption of any mission, that people can enter the Kingdom of Heaven only by embracing the faith it propagates, is one of intolerance and arrogance.

Judaism, on the other hand, throws open the gates of the "World to Come" to the "Righteous of all Nations" without demanding their conversion.

The campaign for good interfaith relations is very popular today in many Western countries, and such relations can exist only on the basis of full reciprocity; that is, on a respect for the religious conviction of the man who adheres to another faith. Missionary activities ultimately aimed at religious conversion are another, more subtle type of religious persecution.

Yours, etc.,
F. HICHENBERG

Tel Aviv, January 3.

SMOKING IN BUSES.—Smoking in buses could easily be stopped by empowering constables who happen to be aboard the bus to collect a fine on the spot (for which they would give a receipt).

Kiryat Bialik. *PASSENGER*

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MIFAL HA'PAYIS

Israel Journalists' Friendly Reception in England

Londoners Lose Their Reserve

By HUGH ORGEL

FIFTEEN years is a long time to be away from the town in which one was born and brought up. The gap appears even wider when the city is London and the period the last decade and a half — a time during which the British capital was "blitzed" on the one hand, and in which Israel emerged as an independent State on the other.

Last month, I went back to London as member of a group of four Israel journalists (Y. Finkelstein, of "Ha'aretz"; Y. Groman, of "Haboker"; and Dan Pines, of "Davar"; accompanied by Mr. Grant Purves, of the British Embassy in Tel Aviv), for a month's tour of Britain, as guests of the British Foreign Office. Apart from a brief personal visit seven years ago, this was my first real trip since 1938 and, as is the case with so many Londoners, my first visit ever to Scotland.

I had, of course, expected to find changes in London itself, and these came as no surprise. A more striking difference to a returning former resident are the changes in the Londoners themselves. Bomb damage to the solid fabric of London is still much in evidence in many parts of the city, especially around St. Paul's Cathedral and the dock areas in the East End, but even here new blocks of flats have risen over the ruins; the new Lansbury estate built over some of the most severely blitzed area, even from a quick tour through the main streets looks a vastly better place to live in than the dismal old Victorian slums which preceded them.

London keeps up its traditions with colourful ceremonies like the Trooping of the Colour by the Queen's Guards Regiments. Express Photo

Bomb Damage

To the visitor from Tel Aviv, however, bomb damage in other parts of London is not so evident. The Israeli is so used to seeing building lots left vacant trying to hide behind a poster hoarding, that the gashes in London's facade, and the empty lots which were once London buildings do not appear so blatant as they probably do to visitors from "completed" cities left more or less untouched by the war.

The Londoner today seems to be friendlier than he was before the war, and more demonstrative. Gone is much of the old and almost traditional coldness and insularity. This, of course, is a welcome relic of the comradeship of the war years, but only the future can tell if this will remain in the years to come. The quietness, the politeness and the industriousness of the people of Britain has remained unchanged, and the visitor from Israel can only accept them with delight and wonderment, comparing conditions in Britain with those in Israel, to this country's detriment.

The crowds packing the West End for an evening's entertainment today appear to be more mixed than before the war, when this area was predominately taken over by the Middle and Upper classes, apart from festive occasions and New Year's Eve. Whether the result of the war, the Labour Government, or merely the effect of the general levelling-up and down process of rising wages, bonuses, income tax and death duties, the "Two England's" of Disraeli, on the wane for so long, now appear — superficially at least — to have disappeared almost completely from the streets and places of public entertainment. Death duties are today so high that it is said that not many of the rich and ancient families of Britain can withstand the passing of many more generations. A 500-year old building near Coventry, visited by the Israel press delegation, today houses a training farm and engineering school operated by the Ferguson tractor plant. The house-owner maintains only a small flat in the vast building but continues to breed race horses in the grounds, exporting most of them as a business proposition.

Levelling Process

An example of the "levelling process" is provided by any of the main-line stations throughout the country. Gone are the old railway carriages of the various railway companies, with their compartments boldly marked "First" or "Third." Their place has now been taken by "British Railways," which display no Third Class signs. Only one or two compartments in each train are marked "First" today. Britain's trains are now "standard," but as speedy and as comfortable as First Class on the Continent.

London goes to bed earlier than it did before the war, its "night life" has become "evening life." No play could now be put on in the West End under the name "Tonight at Eight-Thirty," as curtains rise at seven or seven-thirty, in a wartime custom which has not yet been given up. Restaurants and cafes also close earlier (though "Time Gentlemen, Please" is still shouted in Public Houses at an hour unchanged since World War One) and by 11.30 diners are already looking at their watches, to make sure of catching the last bus or Underground train to their homes in the suburbs.

T.V.'s Effect

One of the major changes in British habits appears to stem from the impact of television on the public. It is of interest to note that the forest of "H" or cross - barred T.V. aerials is mainly in evidence in the poorer quarters of London and Provinces, but still a comparative rarity in the "better" areas — a sign that the tenants are still interested in reading, in going out for their entertainment or in conversation. Some Britons will tell you, however, that this is not a matter of psychological approach but rather of economics; the inhabitants of the "richer" quarters just cannot afford the £70 to £100 per set, while the "poorer" citizens have no objection to paying the "never-never man" 18/6d. a week to buy the T.V. set on the instalment system.

Television, which has caused a decline in library subscriptions and in book sales, is a boon to the bedridden or housebound old or sick persons, but a night mare to parents of schoolchildren, who sometimes have to be driven away from the television screen to their lessons — or even out into the open air. One anti-T.V. man in London cited with horror the instance of a 12-year-old boy of his acquaintance who lives a few hundred metres from the Oxford and Cambridge boat race course along the Thames. Asked if he was going out to watch the traditional inter-University annual rowing race the boy said: "Me go out in this weather? I'd rather stay at home and watch it on T.V."

The itinerary of the Israel journalists' group was worked out by the Central Office of Information to give a general picture of Britain's economic development. It was designed, as far as possible to enable us to make comparisons with, or draw lessons for, comparable development in Israel. The tour thus included hydro-electric schemes (at Loch Lomand, in Scotland; various aspects of industrial development in Glasgow, Coventry and Oxford); local government (in Birmingham); farming (in the Scottish border country); the Royal Navy and the R.A.F. Auxiliary pilots "week-end flying" training (near Edinburgh); the New Town of Harlow, north of London, as well as the City of London Police, London Transport, the Houses of Parliament, and meetings from Foreign Office and Treasury officials.

Interest in Israel

Everywhere the group went it was met with utmost kindness, and from a deep and sympathetic interest in Israel and Israel's problems. In general, the man-in-the-street in England is not well-informed on foreign affairs, and the mass-distribution newspapers give little space to events outside Britain unless they have a direct bearing on the everyday life of Britain herself at the moment. To offset this, an amazing number of men and women met with on a brief tour of Britain have been in the Middle East, as members of the armed forces during the war; most of them have pleasant memories of Palestine, and the warm, sunny climate, the abundance of oranges and the welcome they received from Soldiers' Clubs and private individuals here during their tour of service abroad have left a deep impression on them. While they look back to their leave and rest periods here, businessmen and traders look forward to the future "to the time when we can do business together again, as soon as your economic conditions allow."

(This is the first of a series of articles).

U.S. PROGRESS and the PRESIDENCY

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON, (OPNS). — A YEAR ago, President Eisenhower took office on the crest of a wave of national popularity and international respect. During his first ten months in office, however, respect turned slowly to bewilderment and dismay as it became apparent that he envisaged the Presidency not as the springboard for strong leadership which every remembered President since Lincoln has made of it, but more as the throne of a constitutional monarchy and himself as the nation's presiding officer rather than its President.

This attitude involved deference to Congress, whose Republican leadership represents for the most part a much more obscurantist and old-fashioned form of conservatism than his own, with the result that the legislative record of last year's Congress was abysmal — many hard decisions were postponed by being relegated to special commissions, and the arrogant pretensions of Senator McCarthy went virtually unchallenged by the White House. But before 1953 had ended it was clear that the President's attitude was changing.

During December, he made several positive assertions of leadership. He supported Mr. Foster Dulles, his Secretary of State, in publicly denying the right of Senator McCarthy to lay down the terms on which allies of the United States should trade with China; he threw the whole weight of his prestige behind the United Nations in deciding to use its forum to make an imaginative proposal for a new approach to the problem of disarmament and international control of atomic energy; he decided that some information on atomic energy must be shared with Britain and the Nato allies; and finally he has insisted in a calm and forceful way that it will be on the Administration's programme and achievements that Republicans will fight this year's Congressional elections and not on the villainies of the Democrats or the stale issue of Communism in Government.

Shouldering Leadership

Too much could easily be read into these signs: they do not necessarily connote a "new" Eisenhower. One reason for this assertion of Presidential leadership is his alarm that unless the President proposes, and Congress disposes, some record of positive Republican achievement, the Republicans are certain to lose their minuscule majorities in both Houses of Congress in the elections next November, which would confront him with a Congress under Democratic control. What he has decided is not that he will stand above politics (for instance, there are no signs that he intends to rule through a coalition of like-minded Republicans and Democrats, although he may still have to), but that politics are too serious a matter to be left to professional politicians, and that he himself must shoulder the leadership of the party.

In the second place, the President's "dynamic, forward-looking programme" really amounts to little more than a political readjustment of the *status quo*. It seeks to allay the fears of the large uncommitted section of the voting public that the Republican Administration might dismantle the welfare legislation embodied in two decades of Democratic rule in favour of powerful private interests, while at the same time reducing federal expenditure on defence and foreign aid to a point where the Budget could be partially balanced on a lower level of taxation.

In this connection the possibility of an American recession in 1954 has been widely discussed. The signs of a falling off in consumer demand, especially for the larger items of personal expenditure such as houses and cars were unmistakable and disturbing during the summer and autumn. At the moment the signs are more encouraging, but it will not be possible to judge with any certainty until later in the winter, when it becomes clear whether nervousness about the future on the part of the business community has led to any marked reduction in investment or to a deceleration in the rate of plant and capital expansion. The general consensus is that probably there will be a shallow trough lasting throughout the year, but that the deflationary forces at work are not of a strength seriously to impair the level of activity and prosperity.

EISENHOWER

International Issues

Hard questions of foreign and strategic policies, of McCarthyism and personal rights, or of measures to ward off a recession, have little to do with legislation. Only two major issues of international concern, the amendment of the McMahon Act to permit the sharing of information on atomic weapons, and the lowering of the American tariff, will be fought out on Capitol Hill.

In view of the President's series of surrenders to Congress last year the assertion of his independence will be difficult. Much depends on the consistency with which he maintains his new-found sense of authority. He now seems convinced of the truth that comes home eventually to every President—that his real strength with Congress lies in his right to appeal directly to the people, or, in Walter Lippman's phrase, that "Eisenhower is strong in his party only when he is stronger than his party." Hence, the temper of the country is now a very important clue to the President's freedom of action.

It would be pleasant to be able to report that the native good sense and democratic spirit of the American public are slowly asserting themselves against the "witch-hunting" of Senator McCarthy and other obnoxious forms of Congressional investigation, but there is little sign of it. The truth is that outside Washington and New York, where most of its victims live, McCarthyism is far less discussed than in most foreign cities and newspapers. The President has already delivered, with some success, a major snub to McCarthy, but no power save death can remove the Senator from office until 1958, and in the meanwhile the diabolical momentum of his position forces him to play on every fear and prejudice in the American mind. In a sense, McCarthy is only a particularly unscrupulous and evil manifestation of the American sense of frustration with the intractability of world affairs.

Spotlight Sought

The President's immediate intention seems to be to place himself so firmly in the centre of the spotlight that there is no room for McCarthy. If Mr. Eisenhower can really do this it is probably a better method than a knockdown fight with McCarthy, for the swiftness with which his United Nations speech in December drove McCarthy and his accomplices from the headlines and raised the sense of national unity from the low level to which it had sunk during the unhappy interchanges of the previous month between Attorney-General Brownell and ex-President Truman was very striking.

The President's temperate language about relations with Russia struck another chord in the public mind. With the end of the fighting in Korea, American anger against Russia has been partially dissipated. At the same time, the knowledge that Russia could launch an attack with the hydrogen-bomb which could wipe out the American heartland, and against which no defensive system, however elaborate and expensive, would be completely foolproof, has led to a greater willingness to contemplate the possibility of "co-existence" of *de facto* settlement, with Russia.

It is a sign of President Eisenhower's closer alignment with public feeling, rather than with Republican Congressional opinion, that after all the infamy that has been heaped on Yalta, Potsdam, and "secret" agreements, he felt free to suggest to Congress that future conversations with Russia on the possibilities of disarmament must be undertaken in the strictest secrecy. Moreover, the new military programme, which contemplates a substantial reduction both in manpower and in expenditure during the coming year, reflects (as does the similar revision of NATO planning) the end of that sense of crisis which has gripped Washington since the beginning of the Korean war, and an acceptance of the fact that the Soviet and non-Soviet worlds are sufficiently near balance to enable the defence programme to be reorganised on a permanent and bearable basis at about three-fourths of its present level of expenditure.

Atomic Proposals

The President's proposal on atomic disarmament, which took the form of a dramatic suggestion that the nations concerned should devote an increasing proportion of their existing resources to the research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy, represent the furthest that the United States is prepared to go in making a new approach to the Soviet Union on the matter, largely because the whole concept of American strategic defence is becoming increasingly based on atomic weapons, which therefore makes any Soviet gambit for merely outlawing the atomic weapon unacceptable.

In other fields, the main American preoccupation in this new year is with the sorting out of problems for which they are partly responsible — an end to America's insupportable relationship with France, in which the interdependence of the needs of E.D.C. and the importance of Indo-China is breeding the seeds of isolation in America and neutralism in France; the reorientation of American policy towards Japan, in order to make Japan a viable Pacific nation capable of her own defence; and, above all, a resolution of the current animosity between India and the United States, without which neither a consistent Middle Eastern nor an effective South-east Asian policy is conceivable.

The fact that 1954 is a Congressional election year makes it inevitable that this will be a noisy one, in which many things will be said for internal consumption without consideration of their international effect. A foreign observer can take comfort in two things. There has rarely been in the history of any democratic country a head of an Opposition party who has shown as much restraint and statesmanship as has Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the leader of the Democratic Party. And the brilliant but naive soldier who went to the White House last year is beginning to realize the truth of Woodrow Wilson's dictum that "the President is at liberty both in law and in fact to be as big a man as he can."

Corner of a Foreign Field

By LUTZ WOLFF

This is the second of three articles on the voyages of an Israel "tramp" steamer.

A LAUNCH comes up, this time with the ship's agent and the inevitable ship-chandlers. The agent brings the mail and we all gather round to see if we are lucky enough to have something. There is very little and many are disappointed. But the good people from our Tel Aviv office have sent us fat bundles of the latest papers from home; Hebrew papers, *The Jerusalem Post*, illustrated weeklies. Our boys grab them up eagerly and while at sea for many days to come, these papers will circulate around the ship, passing from hand to hand until they are finally reduced to shreds and go overboard into the ocean.

The sight of Rio across the Bay is having its effect. The ship is bubbling over with excitement; the fellows are sprucing up to go ashore, and are running round in circles. They come with a hundred questions, they come for money, they come for passes and they even come for advice. I feel the strain of arrival day and the effect of the whisky we had with the officials up in the Captain's office, and retire to my cabin for a little rest. It is not for long: I have visitors.

Two men in black suits come in, hand me their card and introduce themselves: "Katsamakis & Pontikos, Ship-chandlers." They are a weird-looking pair. One is lean and tall with a pale thin face, the other is dark-skinned, short and fat. The tall one pulls up his chair close to me, looks at me with immense coal-black eyes and says, with great solemnity, pronouncing every word with precision: "Dear Sir. We are friends. Please do not worry about anything. We shall do all for you. Do not worry, friend." I begin to feel slightly dizzy. He stares into my eyes and I don't know whether it is the whisky or the hypnotic stare, but I feel myself slipping.

But Katsamakis (or Pontikos, I never did get them untangled) is only getting started. He continues in his doleful voice: "You want 2,000 kilos of meat. It is against the law of Brazil to take out meat but," and here he pauses to raise a bony hand as if to stop any possible protest from me, adding with finality: "We are friends. You will get it." So far I had said nothing about 2,000 kilos of meat; in fact I had not said anything at all. But that did not seem to bother them.

Sales Talk

Pontikos kept talking, Katsamakis was taking notes (or the other way around) and my thoughts were wandering and adrift. I thought back to another encounter with the ship-chandler some time ago in Turkey. That fellow, a big fat genial Turk, had kept filling up our glasses with powerful Turkish Raki while we were making up the order for the ship's provisions. He, too, had a story about one thing or another forbidden to export and that these items could not appear on the bills, and something else which was permitted would have to be substituted. Coming on top of all that Raki, the affairs became too complicated for us and we just let him have it his way. Later on, out at sea, we had cause for regrets, for we found ourselves with enough olives to feed a regiment and enough biscuits to last us for two voyages around the world. All this came to my mind, and I shook myself out of my trance. It seems I am just in time, for I hear Pontikos say something about 500 kilos of coffee. "Five hundred kilos of what?" I shout. Pontikos looks insulted. He raises his hand, spreads his fingers apart and admonishes me: "Do not worry, my friend," he says, "coffee is good business. All the Greek captains take 500 kilos." But by that time I have enough of the pair. I get up, make some sort of apologies, push them gently out of my office and make an appointment with them in town for the next day.

Next morning agents, repairmen, talleymen and stevedores come aboard, and soon the ship is in a turmoil. Heavy hatchcovers are thrown aside, booms are raised, winches rattle, unloading starts. The peaceful days at sea are over.

The Beautiful City

The old Chief drops in for a chat and a drink. He seems to be sore about something. "You know," he says, "three men in a row have come up to me and informed me that I am now in the most beautiful city in the world. The next son-of-a-gun that tells me that, is going to get a punch in the snoot. Come on," he adds with a smile, "let's have a quick one and go ashore and see what we run into." He has a drink and growls: "With my luck lately it'll be a lamppost." We go ashore. Crossing Praca de Maua a dark-skinned young man in sneakers and a striped sweater walks up to the Chief and whispers: "Hey, Chief, you want something good?" We keep on walking, the Chief looks down at him and says: "Maybe. What have you got?" The young man turns his head right and left to see if anyone is within hearing and says: "Chief, you want good woman? Private woman? Very good." The Chief says: "Yeah?" Thus encouraged, the fellow now speaks louder: "What I say, Chief—woman? No woman, girl No, Chief. I swear I no lie to you, I got girl; small; pretty;" and now he is carried away by his own eloquence and cries: "Chief, come! You look this girl! And when you see him, you EAT him," he yells.

The Chief is not impressed. He shoos the man away and says: "Talking about eating something, let's go and have supper." We take a cab to Copacobana.

Reporters and photographers have been around. By this time the Jewish community knows about us and we have visitors by the dozen every day. The old tub is unloading coal, and she is so dirty and messed up, she would make any old seaman shudder with disgust. But to our Jews here she is a wondrous thing of beauty and they come and stare long and reverently at her. "An Israel ship with an Israel flag! Would you believe it!" they say.

We are standing about on deck with a group of visitors, and the old Chief is explaining the function of the winches to them. An elaborately dressed woman points at the bos'n working up on the boat deck and says: "You mean to tell me that he is a Jew too?"

"Oh, yes, he is a Jew," we say.

"And those fellows over there, they are all Jews?"

"Yes, that's right, all Jews."

She shakes her head, looks as if this is incredible and she can't get over it.

Not all the visitors come rolling up in Cadillacs. There is a young man named Yoel, a Brazilian Jew, who has been coming to see us. He wants to go to Israel. We ask him why he wants to leave such a lovely city where people have everything. He says: "In the first place, who wants everything? In the second place, I am a workingman and I have nothing. Here, if I eat, I can't pay the rent, and if I pay the rent I don't eat. Maybe it's not so good in Israel, but I'll know what I am working for." Eliezer, the fireman shouts: "Hurrah, an idealist! Bravo, Yoel! If they don't sign you on, *Habibi*, I'll hide you down below and you can stow away."

But Yoel doesn't have to be a stowaway. We are signing him on as a wiper in the engine room, and one of these days we shall be going home and Yoel will be in Israel and we hope that he will eat and still have enough left to pay his rent.

Routine at Sea

At sea, three days out of Rio and northward bound for Nova Scotia with a load of iron ore. The ship is quiet, we have settled down once more to our daily routine. After a week in port, the sea-faring man is fed up and itching to get out to sea again; after a week or so at sea, he bemoans his terrible fate, growls and curses at the slowness of his ship, counts the days to the next port, and the Israel sailor is no different from any other.

A week or so later memories will have faded, and thoughts will turn towards new and unknown shores ahead. In the meantime, work goes on, day and night, for weeks at a time, until the ship reaches port. Most of the crew are on watches and for them it's four hours of duty and eight hours of rest and over again, day in and day out. Down below in the engine room, a fireman keeps the boilers going, the oiler attends to engine and machinery and an assistant engineer is in charge. Up on the bridge, there is the desk officer on watch and a seaman at the wheel. The bos'n and a few sailors are on day work. They are the lucky ones. They keep normal working hours, with a break for coffee in the morning, an hour for lunch and another break for coffee in the afternoon. They are off Friday afternoon, and *Shabbat* is *Shabbat*.

Cook and stewards have a long day and work seven days a week. Even in port it is difficult for them to have a day or two free. The crew must eat, cabins must be made up, meals have to be served; stores and provisions come aboard, laundry must be counted and checked. Then there are occasional guests and sometimes parties. The owner comes down (just when we are having our after-dinner nap) and asks embarrassing questions; he wants something to eat (just when the galley is closed), he asks for some document (just when it has been mislaid). Nice man though he is, we wish sometimes that he'd stay in his air-conditioned office and would just go on owning ships.

Sydney on Cape Breton is dead ahead. We wonder what it will bring us. Again, we are the first Israel ship to come to town and the Israel flag will fly in this port for the first time. One of our fellows has been there and he tells us that there is a closely knit Jewish community of about a hundred families in town.

Closely knit is bad. We are afraid that once more we shall be told that each one of us is an Ambassador of Israel and we don't want to be ambassadors. Avraham says that he is kinda tired of being an ambassador on a messboy's pay, and what about his representation expenses?

Will we again be collared by a kind and well-meaning rabbi who will explain the political situation in Israel to us? (as if a seaman after 22 days at sea cares about political situations anywhere). Will we have to listen to Junior and Sylvia singing Hebrew songs? Will we be informed how many trees they have planted, how many Bonds they have bought, how many parcels they have sent?

We are afraid so. But who knows, maybe they are different....

GOING BACK

By RAYMOND PIZANTE

IT did not take long for Yehuda Babagzada to make up his mind to go back to Persia. Yesterday he had begun to loathe Israel; that is, from the time he had had a row with the foreman of the quarry at Castel. Moshe had insulted him by saying, "you are working like a woman." He could have insulted him any way he wanted, but to say that he worked like a woman was something terrible to a man of honour.

"Why should I live in the same country with such a man, anyway?" he reasoned, as he tossed restlessly all night. "I'll go back to Persia and start life all over again. It has only been a month since my brother-in-law left. Why shouldn't I go too?"

Yehuda is 34 with colourless cheeks and hollow eyes. Like his compatriots, he is docile by nature and dislikes any kind of complication. More than anything else, he abhors having anything to do with civil servants. His wife, who is much younger than he, is frail and ailing. The doctor had said: "She does not have enough blood." She worked incessantly from six o'clock in the morning until evening caring for her four children. In spite of all this, the children always looked dirty, hungry and neglected. Yet, they were all happy in their own way until Moshe had insulted him.

As it was already morning, he got up and put on his trousers. (He generally slept in his shirt and socks.) He washed his face and dried himself with an old sheet and sat down at a short-legged table. His wife brought up the tea and black bread. As he began to eat, he felt sorry that he would have to leave this spacious room with the two French windows. His children liked it too; they liked particularly to play around the well in the court yard. And the kindergarten was so near... Now the children were all up, getting dressed for school and kindergarten. Only the youngest member of the family who stayed at home was playing mischievously with the family's shoes. "It's all a pity," Yehuda thought, as he soaked dry bread in his tea. "If it weren't for Moshe —" Then he got up, took his overcoat from the bed which served as a blanket as well, and hurried out into the street. As he slowly climbed the slope of Musrara, he heard the clock of the church in the Old City strike six.

He moved towards the bus station as if he were going to work as usual. Then for the first time, he realized the seriousness of his decision. He was not going back to work. He wandered through the streets until ten o'clock and at last decided to go to the immigration Office to get a passport. But he shuddered at the thought of facing any civil servants, as he recalled, how back at home, one had to bribe them. And that, sometimes, was no easy matter. Suppose one did not bribe them properly? That might be taken either as an insult to the civil servant or to the Government. Fortunately, he remembered, just in time, the words of his brother-in-law: "Oh, it's easy to get your passport. However, you must be careful." He wondered what his brother-in-law meant by "you must be careful." He tried to think of something else. The civil servants would ask him why he was going. His answer was ready: "I am going on account of Moshe." He had a presentiment that everyone knew Moshe.

HE entered the office, not without apprehension. In one corner there were three or four people who were having an argument among themselves. Yehuda, in a trembling voice, told a young errand boy that he wanted to go back to Persia. The boy handed him a number and told him to wait for his turn. He sat down near the people and listened to what they were saying.

Three Decisions

"As I was saying," one of them said, "I don't like this country for there is no culture here. I mean no real culture as we understand it in Europe. I am sorry that I had to quit my job—I was working in a printing press —but how can you live without culture?" He smiled as though he had just thought of something.

"Oh, well," said a little short fellow, "To tell you the truth, culturally I was quite satisfied. But I wanted to open a cafe and they told me that there were already too many of them. It's true that I had a shop and was earning my living. But how can you tolerate this kind of attitude? That's why I sold up and am going away. They simply refuse to let you get ahead."

The third man, who wore glasses, spoke. "With me it's different. As I am an amateur violinist, I don't need culture. I create it myself. We had a quartet and played modest things. In fact, we never got further than some simple Mozart. I had no financial troubles. But all the same there was something, how should I say? A certain *je ne sais quoi* that I miss here. I am so happy to be leaving."

Yehuda had listened. Unfortunately, he understood little of their conversation. One thing that he understood well, however, was that all of them were dissatisfied and this he could not understand. He had friends who had no work, and they did not talk like this. If those so-called educated people disliked Israel so much why shouldn't he be entitled, at least, to some of it himself? For a moment, he thought of telling them about Moshe but then he changed his mind.

AFTER some time, when his turn come, he entered one of the rooms. He was literally trembling. In his broken Hebrew he said that he did not know how to read or write. The clerk filled up the blanks for him. Yehuda stood motionless waiting for the inevitable question: "Why are you going?" To his great distress the question was never brought up, which he considered an injustice to him.

"Bring two photographs and come back in two weeks' time," said the civil servant in a matter-of-course way.

"Why so long?" Yehuda asked timidly, as he was feeling something was surely wrong. "It takes time to make the investigations. We must consult the Police, for example. When he heard the word "police" his heart sank. He went out feeling terribly afraid. He did not return home until the sun had set. Just as he was entering the house, his son came rushing to him.

A view of the quarry at Castel Photo by Schlesinger

"Father, there are two people waiting for you inside," the boy said.

Yehuda's first thought was the Police. Maybe they had come to investigate about him. How he regretted it now. He had simply asked for trouble. Pulling himself together, he stepped into the house. He stood aghast when he saw Moshe and a Persian friend sitting on the carpet and drinking tea. First he made a sign to his wife to go out.

"Where have you been, Yehuda?" asked the foreman calmly. "Why didn't you come to work today? Fortunately your friend knew where you lived. As I was passing, I thought I'd find out what was the matter with you." Yehuda was perturbed. He thought of insulting him. But then one couldn't insult a guest in one's house.

"Well?" Moshe asked at last. "Were you ill?"

"No."

"Then what?"

Yehuda did not answer.

"So, tomorrow, you are coming I hope."

"Yes," he said, without thinking but somehow feeling an inner satisfaction. This "yes," surely, disposed of the Immigration Office as well. Moshe got up and said good-bye. Yehuda took hold of his hand and said:

"Don't call me a woman again, please."

"A woman?" asked Moshe, surprised. "When did I call you that?"

"Yesterday."

"Did I say that? Well, I call everybody names, but I didn't know I called you a woman. Anyway, don't tell me that was the reason why you didn't come?"

"Of course not," Yehuda protested.

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DEPARTURES: January 10-16, 1954
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Jan. 10	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0900	L.A.I.	Rome
MON.	0305	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich) Frankfurt, Scandinavia
Jan. 11	0745	SABENA	(Athens), Brussels, Paris, New York
	2200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUES. Jan. 12	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1945	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED. Jan. 13	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS. Jan. 14	0830	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	2000	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens.
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Jan. 12	1945	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Jan. 11, 1954	s/s	AKSU	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Mersin, Antalya, Izmir, Istanbul
Jan. 13, 1954	s/s	NEGBAH	Naples, Marseille
Jan. 17, 1954	s/s	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice Trieste

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Of Scarabs and Archaeologists

By AVRAHAM BIRAN

THE scarab which recently became the centre of a controversy in the pages of *The Jerusalem Post* cannot possibly be a Philistine one. So far as we know no Philistine ever made a scarab, and I know of no scholar who has ever seen a Philistine scarab. At all events the Philistine theory stands or falls with the reading of the name of the king. There is no doubt that the king's name is Ramesses II (1298-1232 B.C.E.); the cartouche is clear. But even if it were Rameses III (1198-1166 B.C.E.) who did in fact wage a naval battle with the Philistines, this scarab nevertheless would bear no relation to David who lived some 180 years after Rameses III.

Whether the scarab found near Jerusalem is genuine or not, can be ascertained by submitting it to the scrutiny of experts. It is no mean task. Forgers have been known to force a goose to swallow a fake scarab. The juices in the stomach formed an authentic and genuine patina which makes it exceedingly difficult to distinguish between real and false scarabs. The Department of Antiquities certainly will grant permission to anyone wishing to send abroad an object of antiquity for study and investigation, particularly an object suspected of being forgery. Incidentally, Columbia University has no chair of Egyptian Archaeology and it would be better to send the scarab to the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago or to the British Museum.

Petrie's Experience

Sir Flinders Petrie, the founder of modern archaeology, who owned an unusual collection of scarabs, liked to tell the following story concerning faked scarabs. Once when he was in the village of Qift he asked his foreman whether he had a certain scarab which Sir Flinders needed to complete his collection. The foreman asked to see a drawing for better identification. Sir Flinders drew a rough picture and gave it to the man. Three days later he brought Sir Flinders a scarab which was the exact copy of the drawing!

The word scarab is derived from the Latin *SCARABAEUS* and literally means a beetle. Derivatively it is an Egyptian symbol in the form of a beetle. To the ancient Egyptians the beetle became a divine symbol because they did not know where it came from and where it laid its eggs (actually the beetle lays its egg in a ball of dung). In Egyptian the sign "beetle" means "to be", "to create" and the beetle itself symbolizes the God "Kheper Ra". In the Old Kingdom (in the first half of the third millenium B.C.E.) the Egyptians made small beetles of stones on the underside of which the names of kings, persons or gods were inscribed. These scarabs were used either as seals or amulets. They were perforated from head to tail so as to be mounted on a ring or chain. The material varied from expensive and precious stones to baked clay. Scarabs of serpentine, carnelian, glazed amethyst, steatite, lapis-lazuli etc., were found. They were in use until the end of the Greco-Roman period.

Scarabs were placed over the heart of the mummified bodies. These "heart - scarabs" were large and inscribed with chapter 64 of the Book of the Dead. "Historical Scarabs" are valuable for dating as they bear the names of well-known kings. A large issue of scarabs was made by King Amenhetop III (1405-1370 B.C.E) who frequently mentioned his wife Tiye. These scarabs tell us of the boundaries of his empire, of the 102 fine lions he hunted, of the arrival of a princess from Asia Minor, etc. Dating of scarabs which do not bear the names of kings depends on the shape of the scarab, markings of wings or elytra, the hind legs, height, etc. They very often have heads of hedgehogs, sometimes human heads. Those with human heads are generally of large size. A good many of those with human heads are found to be fakes. These are recognised by the bad hieroglyphs. (Fakes were started during the reign of the 26th Dynasty in the 7th century B.C.E. They started imitating scarabs of the 18th Dynasty — 16th to 14th centuries B.C.E. This was not unusual as tombs of the 26th Dynasty were inscribed with the pyramid texts of the 5th Dynasty — 26th century).

Dr. Zachariah Ghoneim, an Egyptian archaeologist, has excavated this previously unknown pyramid, believed to be 6500 years old. Dr. Ghoneim has been working on the site for the past two years. Express Photo

Bouriant Case

Forging of antiques began towards the end of the last century. One of the most famous of scarab forgeries is the Bouriant scarab. Bouriant was an Egyptologist of the Cairo Museum. When he died his widow and son, with the help of an Egyptologist, produced a beautiful, large scarab. The text on the scarab was of unusual importance as it described the Phoenecians' trip around Africa. Sir Flinders Petrie claimed that the scarab was a forgery because the lithographic stone used was unknown in ancient Egypt. Nevertheless, two distinguished scholars of the period, Jean Capart of Brussels and George Bénédite of the Louvre vied with each other to acquire this scarab. It was the Louvre who bought it for 10,000 francs. The text of scarab was grammatically correct, but Prof. Erman of the Prussian Academy proved within six months from where each part of the inscription had come. Young Bouriant was given two years in jail.

LUXOR TRADE

Luxor boasts several fine hotels and is the centre for visitors from all over the world who come to see the ruins of Thebes. The Temple of Karnak is known far and wide. But Luxor is also famous for its factory of forged antiques and faked scarabs. King Farouk used to visit Luxor every winter, and his first question was always "How is business?"

The local inhabitants used to answer "Ya galalt al Malek, al hamdu lil'Lah". (Thank Heavens, it is very good, Your Majesty.)

Tel Aviv Exhibitions

AT the Mikra Studio, Ehud Kosso, perhaps the most gifted of the country's younger sculptors, is showing reliefs in wood, mainly in the form of framed panels, and a few metal pieces. Kosso has decided feeling for rhythmic design, so that nearly all the wood sculpture is pleasing to the eye. (The metal work is flimsy and uninteresting).

In the wood panels he uses the simplest method, of incising a deep outline round the figures. The background is scooped out, so that the effect is almost that of a flowing line drawing. The design is kept simple in statement even when a number of figures is presented such as in the charming "Girls on Vacation." Nearly all these works are highly decorative.

Among the individual pieces of sculpture there is a very fine walnut semi-nude figure of a woman with arms clasped above her hand, the whole composition forming one triangle placed on another. The Modigliant-like head is another satisfactory effort worthy of note.

Still-Life Paintings

THE Chemerinsky Gallery (Gordon Street) is showing a collection of still-life paintings by various artists. Twenty-odd years ago when the dominant influence was that of Cézanne, there was no exhibition that did not contain a large number of still-life, usually of a few apples, a jug and a metallic-looking tablecloth, but in the last few years the still-life has been disappearing in favour of other subjects and, in fact, in this exhibition too many of the works were painted several years ago.

There are thus four early works by Lubin, quite unlike his later paintings, one a poster-like depiction of bottles in strong primary colours, one of a monochrome cubistic effort, and two careful and characterless studies by Guttman in tones of brown which, it is difficult to believe, came from the same hand that executes those delightful watercolours which are so well known.

There is some competent painting by Avni and Leo Kahn and pleasant splashes of colour from Fein, Kreise and Meirovitch. The Steimatzky oils are lovely in the play of colour, but there is little of the still-life about them. Paldi has contributed three of his "relief paintings" (the very heavy impasto seems to be composed of some sort of sand-and-oil composition) most unpleasant in texture and not particularly attractive in colour except for one small work which appears to represent sea-flora. *S.W.*

Ehud Kosso: Leda

Israel Exhibits Interest U.S.

THE American Fund for Israel Institutions is pleased to announce that the archaeological 'From the Land of the Bible' exhibition will be shown at the Smithsonian Institution, the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington D.C. from January 10 to January 27. The exhibition was very successful at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York where it was shown for six months.

This show has aroused interest and has given Americans of every creed some appreciation of life in Biblical times, revealing one of the common sources of the great heritage which belongs to all mankind.

Seven Painters

The exhibition of seven Israel painters brought to the United States by the American Fund for Israel Institutions as selected by Mr. James S. Plaut, is now on show in Los Angeles, and includes 75 works of Mordechai Ardon-Bronstein, Nahum Guttman, Marcel Janco, Moshe Castel, Moshe Mokady, Reuven Rubin and Joseph Zaritsky. The first showing of this collection was at the Institute of Contemporary Art in Boston and from there it went to Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh. It was shown also at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City simultaneously with the archaeological "From the Land of the Bible" Exhibition.

A Year of Hollywood

By ALINE MOSBY

HOLLYWOOD.— During 1953 Hollywood had a bigger-than-ever quota of feuds, divorces, romances, cheesecake and heartbreak.

A backward look at the plaster city shows that the biggest movietown story during the last 12 months occurred when moviemakers decided that what was wrong with films was the projection, Three-D and wide-screen movies were born, and now films are wider and deeper than ever.

Other events kept Hollywood as headquarters for the zany and unpredictable. Marlene Dietrich made her nightclub *debut* in Las Vegas in a "barebosom" dress, and Terry Moore stirred up headlines when she showed up in Korea in an ermine bathing suit. A talking dog named Lucky tried for the movies and missed; but Pat Crowley and Audrey Hepburn were hailed as the new stars of the year.

In the War Department, Joan Crawford and Mercedes McCambridge had a first class fight on their movie set, after which the younger actress remarked, "I now know what a real movie queen is like. I do not want to be one."

Battles in Earnest

Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis quarrelled with the London critics, and Za Za Gabor announced from behind a fetching eye-patch that Porfirio Rubirosa had socked her because she had jilted him. Richard Widmark and Gary Cooper battled in earnest on their film set in Mexico, or so their Press agent reported. Mario Lanza was sacked by M.G.M. in a flurry of lawsuits.

Cupid slipped to a supporting role with a record of broken romances: John Wayne and his Latin wife, Chata, staged one of the town's hottest divorce fights. Decrees also were sought by Susan Hayward, Mrs. Jack Webb, Eleanor Parker, Peggy Lee, Margaret Whiting, Maureen O'Harra, Celeste Holm, Terry Moore, Mona Freeman, Jane Powell and Mrs. Donald O'Connor.

Rita Hayworth left Aly Khan and then married Dick Haymes while he fought an action by immigration authorities to oust him from the country. Hedy Lamarr divorced Ted Stauffer and acquired her fifth husband Charles Lee. Among 1953's brides were Ginger Rogers, Lana Turner, Ann Blyth, Ann Rutherford and Rosemary Clooney.

One 1953 development was the cut in production because of television and the trend towards fewer, bigger pictures. Stars like Van Johnson and Kathryn Grayson fled to work in Las Vegas nightclubs others tried to avoid Income Tax by working in Europe, only to hear Congress limit their exemptions.

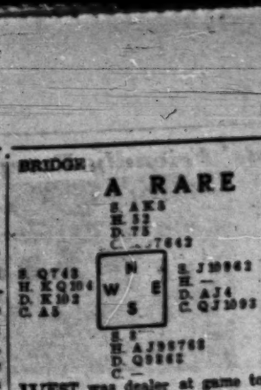
There were some sad days in Hollywood. Joan Barry, one-time protege of Charlie Chaplin was sent to a mental institution. Oscar Winner Vivien Leigh had a nervous breakdown and Fred Macmurray's wife died.

But the land of palm trees made up for it on the light side The Sahara Hotel installed a billboard with a swimming pool and live models. Kissless Debra Paget finally was kissed. Producer Collier Young made a film starring his wife Joan Fontaine, directed by ex-wife Ida Lupino. *(UP)*

BRIDGE

A RARE END-PLAY

By JERUSALEMITE



WEST was dealer at game to both sides. The bidding was:

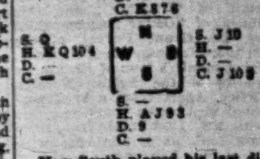
West	North	East	South
1H	2C	Db	2D
—	—	2S	3H
Db	—	—	—

South knew, of course, that he would have most hearts massed against him, but his opponents' failure to double his previous bid seemed to promise some support in diamonds. He did not think that four spades could be stopped, and hoped that the bait he offered would be tempting enough without being expensive.

And tempting it was. With three trump winners backed by two outside honour-tricks and his partner's vigorous bidding, West smacked his lips and readily accepted the challenge.

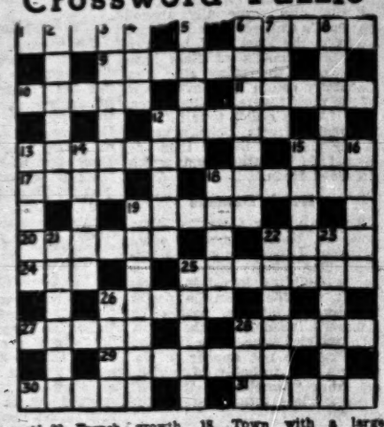
A spade was played, and South was rather disappointed to find in dummy a combination of high in dummy a combination of high cards he could not use. Neither cards he could not use. Neither black king was of much value, and honours in diamonds were conspicuous by their absence. The most valuable part consisted of both little hearts, which unveiled at a flash the distributions of trumps.

Declarer won the first trick in dummy and, having nothing to discard, he switched to diamond, losing to West's king. Another spade followed; South discarded a diamond and ruffed dummy's last spade. Now East was allowed to make a diamond, and South ruffed the club return. The next two tricks were made by ruffing a diamond and yet another club, and the four hands were stripped down to the following cards:



Now South played his last diamond, and West was in trouble. He ruffed with the ten and exited with the queen of spades; but declarer threw him in with another trump and compelled him to lead up to his major tenace.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. What the strap-hanger did. 6. Noel's girl? 9. In which you may be driven away. 10. A lot of people having fun. 11. Christmas decorations? 12. 8. Africa's birthplace? 13. What work will make a tired man. 15. Fairy queen. 17. Result of a slap? 18. Make clear. 19. There's a post office in the station. 20. Digger! 22. Reorganize the RASC. 24. Brilliant ball. 25. Come down. 26. Car to tie up outside. 27. Has a loaf. 28. He's a little short of superb. 29. One comes to tea in a vest! 30. French port. 31. What the Aussies used to have.

DOWN. — 2. How to see the world. 3. To rest will merely upset these animals. 4. Down given it a break. 5. One of Winnie's Christmas presents? 6. Tear around after a taxi, just for show. 7. He was one of the first. 8. It has slippery contents. 12. Staircase column. 13. Hanga around singing carols? 14. Kitchen wear, perhaps. 15. May describe those pies. 16. Manly growth. 18. Town with a large surplus. 19. Put down in a safe place? 21. It's in a stern position. 22. Roving youngsters? 23. Something extra in the building line. 25. Canine. 26. Not the tidiest place to get a meal? 28. This lion isn't so fierce.

The previous crossword was in error printed twice, and therefore last week together with the clues. The solution to this week's puzzle will appear next Friday, January 15.

Rehavia Bridge Club Weiser

38 King George Ave., entrance Rehov Hamsalot
Tel. 61358, Jerusalem.

The club is open from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight daily.

A Bridge Tournament

is to be held on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1954; those wishing to participate are invited to inform the club management

Radio Review

Exciting History of Flight

YA'ACOV ben-Herzl's Sunday-Monday schizophrenia is becoming a familiar phenomenon and was again apparent in this week's programmes. On Sunday he presented his regular Histadrut feature with its customary pedestrian and well-worn approach: on Monday he turned up with a magnificent imaginative programme on "Fifty Years of Powered Flight; which embodied originality and a mastery of the medium. The split in the Sunday and Monday personalities cannot perhaps be analyzed without a fuller knowledge of the relevant motivations, both conscious and unconscious, but the complete separation of the two — particularly the absolute exclusion of the artistic personality on Sunday — remains baffling.

"Fifty Years of Powered Flight" was a fine feature, played at an exciting tempo. It logged an El Al journey, combining the various contributory human elements and led on to a history of flight in all its aspects. There was even a rising commentary on the first Montgolfier ascent. The coda presented the problem of the morality of the aircraft (Professor Joad used to opine that the greatest tragedy in the history of mankind was the invention of the internal combustion engine). This was posed in the antithesis of Hiroshima and Operation Magic Carpet, symbolizing War and Peace.

It was very sensibly concluded that morality is not a question of aircraft but of mankind, and that the aeroplane is only one object out of many given to man to use or abuse. The one ineffective part of the programme was an attempt at choral declamation which was pretentious, unnecessary and slowed down the pace. However there was much to cheer in this fast-moving broadcast, which managed to be both educational and fascinating.

Ambitious Evening

Monday lived up to its tradition of being Kol Yisrael's most ambitious evening by closely following this feature with an adaptation of Galsworthy's 'The Mob'. It is encouraging to see the Drama Department's enthusiasm for Galsworthy as evidenced by the production of two of his plays within a short time. His posthumous neglect in the theatre has been compensated by the suitability of his plays for radio, where they are as powerful as at their first performance. They are particularly in place in Israel where there is high social idealism, not always fully practised. Many of the problems agitating Galsworthy have a topical application in our own everyday life.

'The Mob' represents the cry of the artist for the voice of the individual. Stephen More, its protagonist, is a public figure, but he cannot believe in the justice of his country's cause in a war it is fighting. His appreciation of the enemy's case leads him to fight a lone battle and eventually be overwhelmed by the hydra-headed multitude. It was first produced in England, by the way, in March 1914, and to some extent forecast the fate of the pacifists of the first World War. It posed a very real social and moral problem, which unfolds with tragic inevitability, and avoids unnecessary dramatic effect.

The broadcast did not do the play justice. The early part was well - handled, but the climax was lost. The 'mob' seldom sounded like more than a few voices, while the individual performances tended to be poor. The adaptation as a whole was over - compressed: 45 minutes were allotted for this version of a four-act play, yet the broadcast took less than a half-hour As the time was available, it is a pity that it was not exploited for a fuller development with a consequent heightening of the climactic effect.

Finally, a word of protocol. After the award of the Stephen Wise Prize to Mr. Sprinzak, 'Hatikvah' was announced and the first bars sung without great musical merit by those nearest to the microphone. The announcer, attempting to save the situation, hurriedly made an announcement while the singing continued and then quickly faded out. Although fully sympathizing with his predicament, it is not the custom to talk across the national anthem or to cut it short. The listener, one hopes, will realize that the top table at a prize award is not made up of a choir, but will accept the spirit of the singing at the expense of its musical rendition.

Pick of next week's listening: 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' (today at 4.30); American Chamber Music (Second Programme: Saturday at 4), Shaw's 'Apple Cart' (Monday at 9); Ravel's Duo for Violin and Cello (Monday at 10); Pergolesi's 'Stabat Mater' (Wednesday at 9.45); The Poems of Shevasi (Thursday at 9). *AUDIO*

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 393, 422 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

(NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 6.30 a.m. 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 7.00 p.m.

TODAY

8.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Records for Music. 3.00 Kabbalat Sabbath. 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Fantasia in C minor for Piano (Mozart); Piano Sonata in C minor (Mozart); Symphony No. 4 (Beethoven). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.35 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Symphony No. 13 (Haydn), Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Jonathan Steinberg; "Ballade" for Piano and Orchestra (Faure), National Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Boyd Neel, Soloist: Kathleen Long; Concerto for Orchestra (Bartok), Concertgebouw Orchestra, Conductor: Eduard Van Beinum; "Gayaneh" Suite No. 1 (Khachaturian), N.Y. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Concerto for 4 Violins & Orchestra (Locatelli); Eleven Viennese Dances (Beethoven); Danse Sacre et Danse Profane (Debussy); Music for Love Scenes (Wolfurn (Beethoven). 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphony No.3 (Sinfonia); "In Memoriam" (Sibelius); Octet in E flat major (Mendelssohn); "Jephta" Oratorio (Carissimi) Classical Symphony (Prokofieff). 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantorial Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Variety (R). 4.45 Opera: "Manon" (Massnet) Acts III, IV & V (R). 6.00 Don Quixote. 7.00 Hasmonli. 7.30 "Gents in the Skirts" 7.35 Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.34 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances. 9.30 Midnight Mailbag. 10.00 Interlude. 10.15 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

490, 232, 214, 212.5 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.00 p.m. Programme for Tomorrow. 4.00 Music (R). 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Pre-classical Music. 5.25 Legends. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University. 12.45 "The Mission."

Tomorrow: 11.15 News & Programme Highlights. 11.25 Melodies. 11.35 "The Week in the Knesset." 11.50 Melavah Malka. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 214, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Folk Dance. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.40 Music (R). 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.77 & 24.92 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

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Rights of the Domestic Help

Labour Standards Supervised by Histadrut

By DAVID JARVIS

WHAT labour standards should be set for domestic workers? A meeting of experts gathered by the International Labour Office concentrated on this problem in Geneva last summer.

The experts — coming from eight different countries — aimed high. They demanded conditions of pay, hours of work, rest breaks, holidays, sick leave, maternity benefits, rights of association, social security, equal to those maintained for labour in general. But the real problem that was not tackled directly in the expert's report was how to get such labour standards applied. What inspectorate can take over the task of enforcing regulations among the mass of employers concerned, of whom the great majority employ only one worker each?

In Israel, the responsibility for applying fair labour conditions is divided. The Government has the task of seeing that the laws on hours of work annual holidays, etc. are observed. The Histadrut, for its part, supervises conditions which are the subject of negotiation between employer and trade union — particularly concerning wages and insurance.

Wage scales have been established by the labour exchanges, varying with age and hours of work. The provision of meals, too, is specified. These standards have been maintained, not without success. The same applies to holidays and even compensation on dismissal, largely because the servants are aware that certain rights exist which they are justified in making the basis for their demands.

Less successful has been the attempt to secure an additional 12 per cent of the salary from each employer for the insurance scheme (which covers all the social benefits in question — holidays with pay, sick leave, etc.) as organized under Mivtachim, to which the servant should also pay her share of three per cent. However, the new National Insurance Law will now supply part of the social insurance benefits—old age and maternity — to all.

Nevertheless as competitive conditions become harder, and the need to find employment greater, it is plain that much of what has been achieved in securing the rights of the maid-servant begins to go by the board. Domestic service is a marginal trade. One of the economies made by a household in financial difficulties is to cut down the servant's hours. It is also an unskilled trade open to almost every person of the female sex — starting from a very early age.

The experts' committee in Geneva was thoroughly cognizant of the difficulties existing the world over in establishing labour conditions applicable to a category of employer that is likewise unskilled — the average housewife.

Certain suggestions in the report are interesting, e.g. the preparation of a model contract, which should be accepted as a normal labour contract between the housewife and her maid. "It was thought essential," states the report, "that both parties should have a clear knowledge of their respective rights and obligations....." Two points in particular merit serious attention.

The first is the experiment made in Britain, which has formed a National Institute of Houseworkers, established upon Government initiative and with Government financial assistance. The Institute seeks by its growing influence to develop the necessary standards in domestic employment through vocational training and certification.

Minimum Wage Rates of New Index

The Histadrut complains of the great difficulties encountered in organizing domestic workers. The situation at the moment is that on the one hand families are trying to economize by cutting down the number of hours the domestic help works, while more and more women are driven to this field of unskilled labour in an effort to increase their income. Inevitably, this leads to disregard of the minimums laid down by the Histadrut, which is computed on the new Cost-of-Living Index:

For eight hours work a day (without meals) IL.100 a month.

(For seven hours work a day in an office without meals the salary is the same.)

Three meals a day are calculated at IL.25 a month, so that an eight-hour-day brings in IL.83 a month.

Domestic service by the hour is reckoned at 300 prutа per hour.

Holidays: two weeks on full pay a year.

Sickpay: the employer should deduct three per cent from the salary as well as part of the Histadrut dues for sick insurance which, together with Kupat Holim, covers any illness or accident.

These conditions are supposed to prevail all over the country. In fact, Tel Aviv most nearly approaches the standard; domestic servants are paid between IL.60 and IL.80 per month, and 600 prutа hourly. In Haifa and Jerusalem, the rates are lower.

If a domestic help is obtained through a private agency, the employer must pay the agency the equivalent of 15 per cent of the first month's salary, the worker—the equivalent of 10 per cent.

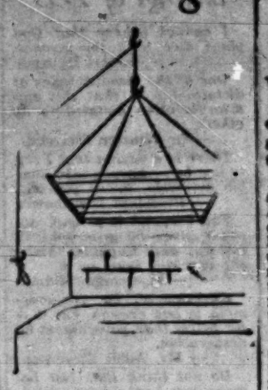
The second constructive suggestion is the development of home aid services. These are organized under public authority, and supply domestic service on request. The client does not make payment to the servant (who is not called servant but "assistant" or some similar name). All the housewife's dealings are made with the central organization, which thus can maintain the proper standards requisite both for protecting the "assistant" and for securing efficient service for the housewife.

Child Workers

An appendix should be added, concerning Israel in particular. There is a great preponderance of new immigrants among domestic servants, and an increased tendency to employ them young, because child workers are cheaper. Many housewives are faced with the dilemma of whether to employ a 13 year old girl illegally or let her go her way. She may be one of a large family of children, her father ailing or unemployed. (Such children are now supposed to apply for a special work permit). Is there not something to be said in such a case for the person who takes the poor lass on for four or five hours a day, gives her a glass of milk in the morning and a hot lunch and makes her take a shower once or twice a week? The housewife likewise should use her position of influence to persuade the girl to attend school in the afternoons.

To have an enlightened employer may be better than to be rejected for a young girl whose living conditions are such that the labour inspectors themselves could not bring it upon themselves to deny her the right to earn her bread. And this makes it all the more necessary to observe the recommendation of the ILO experts' committee which pointed to the serious need still existing..... to provide even the basic elements of protection to domestic workers that would assure to them the rights to health, self-respect and human dignity which are increasingly being accorded to workers in other fields of employment, and which are essential to social justice."

Your Wet Washing



"WELL...." said my husband, as a damp sock fell lovingly about his neck from the improvised clothes line above the dining niche. "Coming home is becoming more and more of an adventure, I must say."

"Must you?" I remarked, in a tone as chill as the sock, but far less loving, adding maliciously: "I wouldn't sit in that chair if I were you. I've been drying your shirts on it."

In a wilderness of clean, damp, undrying laundry we looked at each other. Marriage at the crossroads.

"This can't go on," said he.

"So what do you suggest?" said I.

"Drip, drip, drip....." said the socks.

"What do you think of this, *ima?*" said the six-year-old. "Look what I've got for my house." She was carrying a picture cut from a magazine.

(In their room the children had been playing "the rainy-day house game." It involves cutting pictures of improbable dream houses from American magazines, sticking them into a scrap book, allowing so many pages for the garden, the living room, the terrace, the kitchen, the bed-rooms and so on, and peopling them with a cut out family stored in a large envelope in the cover of the book. I find that even boys love the game, which keeps small children occupied for hours on rainy days. It is worth trying.)

Streamlined Dryer

I looked at what she had for her house. "I wish I had it for mine," I commented bitterly.

The picture was of the new Bendix combined automatic washer and dryer, a slick, streamline affair of marvellous, functional beauty.

"Let the same turn-tub that shower-spirals your clothes snowdrift-clean, sun-dry them, clover-sweet," said the advertisement, *"while you relax at your leisure."*

Relaxing at my leisure I sniffed deeply. Nothing could have been less redolent of sun and sweet clover than my living room. Absently, I began to compound suitable advertising copy in my mind, such as: fog-odoured, seaweed-damp, fish-clammy.....

My husband is of a more practical turn of mind. "Couldn't you arrange the stuff in the kitchen?" he asked. "It might have a chance to dry there."

Fire Hazard

"Why of course," I answered sulkily. "I hadn't thought of that. There is so much room in the kitchen. I have at least one square metre in which to turn round between fridge, precarious *petilist* and the sink. There is ample space for four shirts, a week's supply of underwear, nightwear and socks, to say nothing of jerseys, cardigans, children's dungarees and winter dresses and some odd kitchen towels. That's just the place for it all. The kitchen."

Six-year-old was horror struck. *"Ima,"* she said. "The *petilia* will be overturned and there'll be a fire and we'll all be burned dead." (I made a mental note that I must have been pedalling rather hard on the children-keep-away-from-the-kerosene-stove when rushing like a stampede of wild elephants through the narrow and impossible kitchen to the back *mirpeset*. But marriage being still at the cross roads I said: "Nothing could give me greater pleasure.")

"Although it's hard on the soap, you might try washing things every day. They wouldn't accumulate then."

"I have been doing so," I said sweetly, "while sharing your affectionate concern for the soap. You may have noticed, however, that it has been raining for some time now."

"Then what about the bathroom?" he asked patiently.

"The bathroom," I said, "is known locally as drying-base number one. This —" and I waved a hand at the socks, "is merely the overflow."

"We had to wash our hands at the kitchen sink," said the six-year-old cheerfully. "You can't get into the bathroom."

"Automatic laundries?" said he. "They dry the stuff as well, don't they?"

"Yes," I replied "At 85 piastres a load for harsh and inadequate laundering and another 25 for drying. Perhaps you'll win *Mif'al Ha'payis* or go and strike oil in the Negev. Then everything can go to a good expensive laundry."

"Ben Gurion," commented the three-year-old loudly, as she entered the room, "has gone to the Negev with Paula."

"Don't complicate the issue," I said.

"Look what I've got for my house," she replied, waving a glossy picture of the Westinghouse contribution to marital happiness under my nose. "Two gigantic gleaming fixtures—one for washing, one for drying — everything at the turn of a dial."

"Why not iron them dry?" asked my husband.

This of course was the end. I would leave him, taking both children — as soon as the rain stopped.

"I suppose," my husband went on, unaware of the impending change in our lives, as he arranged a newspaper on the chair before sitting down, "I suppose I shall have to do something about all this."

He did.

Five long strands of good clothes wire — able to withstand rust — strung tightly between crossbars, hoisted to a pulley hook in the ceiling. The control rope is coiled about a hook in the wall, well out of reach of three-year-old.

(See Illustration)

Laundry Hoist

You hang the laundry with your clothes line at the most suitable level for you, then hoist it up to the ceiling where it can drop into the bath. Try and arrange for a whistling through-draft in your bathroom. If it's like mine, that should be easy enough.

The contrivance is such a success we're to have another for drier, non-dripping clothes in the kitchen. There, the cooking heat will dry out the last vestige of dampness and up next to the ceiling there is room even in my deep well of a kitchen.

Thus is marriage triumphant and queries from Rahel of Rehovot and B. Levi of Holon as to what I do with laundry in winter are happily answered.

The whole laundry-hoist-materials, plus installation—cost us IL.4.500, far more inexpensive than a locally advertised towel-horse at IL.12.500. The towel-horse serves well for diapers and small articles; but if you use it with a kerosene stove placed in the centre of the structure, isolate the whole contraption in a far corner of the house and keep the children away. Or better still, don't use it this way.

ELISA

Planning in the Home

DAVID COHEN

WHENEVER possible, it is worthwhile to consult an architect before building or renting a new home however modest. But when you go to him be sure you know your family's needs.

A leading Tel Aviv architect reports that people are surprisingly hazy about their own preferences.

"They are often preoccupied," he says, "with details that have caught their imagination — a desire for concealed lighting or a new type of storm shutter. But if you ask them just what they want their home to do for them, you are labelled an eccentric. It is easier to keep to standard plans."

A roundtable family discussion is the best way to formulate what you want of your daily life. Then you will know what you want of your architect.

For instance, if you like to entertain large groups of friends, you will need a large living room (and terrace if possible for our long, trying summers.) If your house is of the two-and-a-half room variety which is standard here, it will be worth investing in large folding or sliding doors. Large doors take up far too much of your scant wall and floor space. Plan your rooms to serve as one large room for a party. Otherwise you will have to decide to entertain differently.

These days few of us can afford formal dinner parties. But for those of us who can and who enjoy them, arrangements for dining are important. Some people have a flair for serving at coffee tables in a livingroom. Others long for the comfort of an "old-fashioned" dining room.

Actually the dining room, with its large table set about with comfortable, substantial chairs is back in favour. Families have found how much they missed the stability of this permanent comfortable focal centre of the home. Even the cramped away-in-the-corner dinette of American kitchens is giving way to a table in the open again. For despite the changing tempo and texture of life, meals remain the family meeting point throughout the years.

Room for Dining

Thus, many small homes in America and England now give up a room to the dining table, if at all possible. But the table is now surfaced for many purposes. It is not only good to look at; mother can cut out her sewing patterns on it, with the sewing machine close at hand. The children (and their friends) can do their homework comfortably on its broad, friendly surface or put up a ping-pong net on wet, winter evenings.

Overseas, there are many exciting and inexpensive materials available for such all-purpose tables. Here an excellent, elegant and inexpensive modern table could be made by planing a house door and setting it on wrought iron trestles. For the very small apartment gate-legged tables with folding flaps are probably the most suitable. But then plan for an alternative dining point (table or counter) in the kitchen, so that you do not have to unpack the dining room for every meal.

As for the kitchens of the modern "luxury" flats here, I cannot understand why women suffer them in silence. Most of them are busy running homes (and husbands) and bringing up children with the occasional help of a char woman. Yet they allow male architects to pack them away in a narrow alley of the house, under the constant strain of keeping small children from the kitchen for fear of danger from kerosene stove or primus or scalding oil or water.

For a man who is away at work all day (or to a career woman who has considerable help in the house) the kitchen may seem unimportant. But if the dining table is the focus of a family, the kitchen is its control room.

I have heard women here sighing for the conveniences of an "American" kitchen. But electric appliances, bakelite surfaces, and stainless steel sinks are relatively unimportant, compared with the importance of good basic planning for a kitchen. Our restricted space makes planning more essential, not less.

Women who do their own work deserve kitchens facing south, bright and warm in winter, cool in summer, with easy and immediate access to the dining centre and a good vantage point for watching small children at play, to say nothing of a pleasantly situated sink, so that the endless stream of dishes does not become housekeeping's number one chore.

Half Rooms a Waste

The rule here is to give space to poky, drafty "half-rooms" (which too often prove unfit for any enjoyable, practical use.) This space could be incorporated into kitchen, I believe, to make of it a warm, living room, where chores are a necessary but not a grinding routine.

A kitchen of this type would almost inevitably employ the "pass-through cupboard" that has been found to function so admirably that it is now standard equipment of all new, economic housing schemes in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Incidentally, these kitchens are flexible; for wide-open serving hatches and counters can be adequately and inexpensively closed by sliding shutters. Moreover, if you have occasional service you can still maintain your privacy. Similarly, you can "close up" the kitchen if and when you want to.

IN THE KITCHEN

- If you spend more than four hours a day in the kitchen, it should be room-size and not galley-size, with a good southern aspect, so that work there will be enjoyable.
- For safety, plan cooking points out of the "line of traffic," that is away from entrance or exit doors. (HEFT storage is best planned close to, but not inside the kitchen).
- Plan the contact point for your refrigerator so that the door opens conveniently, with a work surface close at hand on the left. (Refrigerators open from left to right. The contact point should be on the right hand side of the kitchen or you will constantly have to walk around the refrigerator door. Lack of foresight in this respect creates difficulties in many small, local kitchens).
- Cupboards need planning in the same way that a house does. Such planning can be simple, inexpensive and meet your needs adequately. Take all your storage problems into account: paper, bottles, vegetables, primus stoves, pails, as well as dry foods, spices, pots and crockery. List your needs carefully, then tick off each item as you plan for it.
- A sink placed under a large, sunny winter window and a cool summer one is a great boon; otherwise it can be placed at an open counter to a dining area or play centre.

Menus from a Master

By Devorah Four-Wigoder

FEW Jerusalemites know the name of the street on which Hesse's restaurant stands, but most of them, as well as travel agents, Consular personnel and world travellers know how good is the restaurant's food! To many people Hesse's is more of an institution than a restaurant, the place to go when one wants to celebrate or to entertain that special guest from abroad.

In quest of Israel national dishes, I tried to extract from Mr. Hesse what he considers a typical culinary speciality of the country. He was fast to respond with an emphatic, "There aren't any," pointing to the mixed experts who represent more than a baker's dozen schools of cooking — none of which really could be labelled Israeli — and which nevertheless have an influence on Israel cooking.

Eighteen years of pleasing the public's palate have led Mr. Hesse to the conclusion that people generally are quite conservative in their eating habits and eat what is familiar. Consequently, when asked to cater a dinner he always enquires from which country the guests are coming. Continental *cuisine* prevails on the Hesse menu, proving ably that a *kasher* restaurant can produce excellent taste temptations. Here is a menu for four, suggestion from Hesse's to be served with a bottle of Carmel Hock.

Your choice of soup, followed by:

Vegetable Ragout au gratin:

Melt two tablespoons of fat in a saucepan, fry one onion, add one tablespoon of flour, continue cooking until mixture is brown. Add one and a half cups of stock or water seasoned with a soup extract. Stir well until it boils. Slowly add two pounds of mixed vegetables sliced or diced (a nice combination is cauliflower, carrots and tinned peas). Boil until vegetables are tender. Add three tablespoons of wine, salt and pepper to taste, minced parsley. Served in this way, it is delicious, but greatly improved if poured into individual baking dishes, or one large baking dish. Dot with margarine and sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Brown in a hot oven or under a grill. Mr. Hesse points out that a lot of people think "*au gratin*" means that a dish must be served with cheese; actually the sauce and breadcrumbs are enough.

Maryland Fried Fish:

Wash and drain evenly sized pieces of fillet or small whole fish like sole, plaice or carp. Mix one egg with two tablespoons of water and a dash of vinegar. In another dish prepare dried breadcrumbs seasoned with salt and paprika. Dip the fish into the egg mixture, then dust in the breadcrumbs and fry in hot oil or margarine until golden brown.

Boiled potatoes with parsley and margarine. Potatoes cooked in their skins taste better. When cooked and the water is drained off, put back on the fire for a few seconds for a floury, dry effect.

Cauliflower Milanaise:

Place one cauliflower, cut into flowerettes, into boiling water, boil gently until tender. Drain well and place in a shallow baking dish or wonderpot. Sprinkle with grated yellow cheese, dot with margarine. Place in hot oven or bake in wonderpot until brown.

Salad of crisp lettuce leaves, with Hesse salad dressing: Mr. Hesse suggests boiling the dressing for best taste. For a supply, boil half a cup of vinegar, half a cup of oil, four bay leaves, four cloves of garlic, salt and pepper to taste. Let the dressing cool. Mix well before serving — and don't put onto the leaves until you are ready to serve the salad.

Raisin Muffin in Rum Custard Sauce

Sift together one cup of flour, one tablespoon of sugar, one and a half teaspoons of baking powder, quarter of a teaspoon of salt. Beat one egg, add to it half a cup of milk, one eighth of a cup of melted fat or oil. Mix with dry ingredients — just enough to moisten dough. Add half a cup of raisins. Fill greased muffin tins two thirds full. Bake in a hot oven for 25 minutes. Makes six muffins.

Meanwhile, make a custard of one tablespoon of margarine blended with one tablespoon of flour. Gradually add three quarters of a cup of milk. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Add two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of lemon juice and one tablespoon of rum. Cook five minutes.

When the muffins have cooled slightly, take a tablespoon of rum and gently drop it on to the muffins. Serve in individual dishes surrounded with the rum sauce.

Turkish Coffee adds a nice touch to the meal.

Jerusalem, suffers from its lofty location in the matter of food, price and availability. There is one compensation — to shorten the chores of cooking and to add the unexpected to the week's menus: Ready made pastry sheets — as thin as paper. These are obtainable in a pastry cellar next to the police station, off the Mamilla Road. For 100 prutа and 100 grams of flour you can buy these long sheets and vary your cooking to your heart's content. I'm sure such miraculous marts exist in Haifa and Tel Aviv — but I don't know them. In any case these cities have many other cooking short cuts!

You can use the strudel pastry either for vegetables, cheese, meat or as a sweet. Here are some possibilities: strudel filled with spinach and cream cheese. Fry one minced onion in margarine. Add to this half a packet of white cheese and a little less than half of a tin of spinach (which has been well drained). Salt and pepper to taste. Grate a few grams of yellow cheese into the mixture and fill the strudel. Bake in a hot oven or in the wonderpot for abbut 20 minutes.

Leftovers of fish can be mixed with vegetables and blended with a thin white sauce and spread over sheets of the Pastry, in a square or oblong baking dish. When cooked you can cut in triangles or squares for a variation in serving.

On the sweet side — the strudel is endless in its possibilities — and economical. Fill it with jam and sprinkle with sugar. Dot with margarine and bake. Or mix white cheese and jam, and sprinkle with sugar and a flavouring of cinnamon. Apples, raisins, figs — whichever your purse permits, make a delightful accompaniment to the white cheese.

gardening notes

Handy Books (Continued)

WILD flowers and plants are often to be found in the ornamental garden, and the gardener is interested to know them by name.

The latest publication on this subject is: *Flora of the Land of Israel*, by Naomi Feinbrun, Michael Zohari, with drawings by Ruth Koppel, in two volumes, published by the Palestine Journal of Botany, Jerusalem. This is the best illustrated guide to the flora of Israel, each volume containing 50 full page drawings.

Flowers and Trees of Palestine by Augusta Temple, 1929, published by the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge, contains mainly a brief list of Palestinian plants with short descriptions as well as an interesting foreword and 20 coloured illustrations by K. Marion Reynold.

From Cedar to Hyssop by Grace M. Growfoot and Louise Baldensperger, 1932, published by the Sheldon Press, London, is a very interesting account of plant-lore in this country.

Cyclopedias and Gardening Guides, written in America deals with most of our garden plants and therefore may be useful for us.

The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture by L. H. Bailey, in three volumes published by Macmillan is the world famous cyclopedia for the gardener.

The New Garden Encyclopedia, by E. L. D. Seymour, 1946, Wise and Co. N.Y.

Taylor's Encyclopedia of Gardening, Horticulture and Landscape Design, by N. Taylor, published by the American Garden Guild.

The Woman's Home Companion Garden Book, by C. Wisler, published by Collier. The above three books are among the best one-volume works of this kind for the gardener and the layman.

Hebrew gardening books written for the amateur gardener are all too few.

Hagina Ha'ironit (The garden in town) by U. Feldman, 1946, published by Shimoni, Tel Aviv, deals with vegetable growing and ornamental plants.

Descriptions of forest and fruit trees written particularly with youth in mind may be found in the two books:

Ha'ya'ar Be'Eretz Yisrael (The forest in Israel) and *Pardes V'Gan*, (The orchard) by J. Weitz, published by Omanut, Tel Aviv in 1939 and 1952 respectively.

Tsimhei Ha'aretz B'Ganenut Ha'Israelit, by Shaul Sini, 1953, published by the Gardeners' Organization of Israel, is a small booklet containing a list of wild plants which can be used as ornamental plants in the garden.

"Hasade La'Gan Ve'Lanoff" (Garden and Landscape) is the monthly review of ornamental gardening published for the Gardeners' Organization of Israel by Hasadeh, Tel Aviv.

Horticultural literature written for the gardener may also be useful to the more discriminating gardener. We will mention only a few.

Ha'Yaar V'Your Ha'aretz (The forest and afforestation of Israel) by I. Gindel, 1952.

Madrikh L'Meshek Ezer, (Guidebook for the small settler), 1953, published by Hasadeh.

The rose, published by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1953.

Atzei Pri Tropiim V'Subtropiim, (Tropical and subtropical fruit trees), by Dr. H. Oppenheimer, published by Hasadeh, Tel Aviv.

"Gidul Yerakot" (Vegetable growing) by J. Ettinger and J. Salinger, published by Hasadeh, Tel Aviv.

The fight against garden pests is described in *Pests of Ornamental Plants* by Z. Avidov, published by Hasadeh, Tel Aviv and in *Fertilizers and Plant Protection Products*, a guide for farmers, edited by the Imperial Chemical Industries (Levant), Tel Aviv.

E. FEUCHTWANGER

FASHION SHOW IN HAIFA

THE Anti-Tuberculosis League showed its Winter Fashion Collection last week in Natanya and Haifa.

One thousand people went to Natanya's Sharon Theatre to enjoy a performance by Pnina Salzman as well as to see the collection. Mrs. Batia Brown, chairlady of all the women's committees in Israel made the opening speech.

In Haifa, the collection was shown at the New Zion Hotel, where 800 women filled the Hall to capacity; large numbers had to be turned away.

Mrs. Milson, chairlady of the Haifa Ladies' Committee, opened the proceedings and Mrs. B. Brown welcomed the Minister of Trade and Industry and Mrs. Bernstein.

The League has scored such an outstanding social and financial success with its fashion show, that another is already being planned for the Spring to show the new season's summer line.

Lottery tickets for the models are still available.

NADIA LOURIE

עמוד עברי

לקוטחילים

שיעורי עברית לעולים חדשים ותיקים

שיעורים פרטיים וקבוצות

יקרא וכתב

שיעורים לפי רשימת של מכרי "מדריך בשיטה מעשית" נקרא מעתה שכ פתוך קעתון ידיעת בשיטה מדעיות בחיץ שלנו. קרניל יקרא אחד המכרים, ואחר־כך יבואו מחברות מדרשות.

פניות ענריך יקרא
עם שר־מחוץ מדרשי
שעריך יקרא נפרשת שיש לעשות
משכנו לשיחה עם שר־החוץ מדרשי בדי
לשמיע בריונים. מסתננים נשק אל־יד־
מדיני יקרא עם בשלות מעבדי. מכריש
שמשימה זאת יעמוד על סדר־יום בעיות
ירושלים, עכו מעלים ושת לקריאת ישעיה
מזרח של מדינות מעבדי ישראל בפסנתרים
לשעיך חזק בר לשמוע מקרא. דיונים שלח
שעמי מנשה שעיר שיש.

הקרנת מסמריך: יש לנצח את פריקן של שלש מסלים הבאות: לקשך חזק (או עגלה) – לקשיך בריונים (או את הספור) – לקשיך שיש (או זקן רב).

(she-tah) sphere area	שטח	(s'vee-vaim) it is thought, believed	סבירים
(m'dee-nee-yoot) politics, policy	מדיניות	(b'a-ya) problem	בעיה
(ne-shek) arms	נשק	(ne-shek) arms	נשק
(ma'a-mats) effort	מאמץ	(ma'a-mats) effort	מאמץ
(ka-ra-goal) as usual	כרגיל	(lim-shokh) to draw, attract	למשוך
(da-rosh) required	דרוש	(ha-rosh) capital	הון
(shag-reer) ambassador	שגריר	(zar) foreign, strange	זר
(l'hee-pa-sheikh) to meet	להפגש	(yi-mash-khoo) will continue	ימשכו
(l'ham-sheikh) to continue	להמשיך	(ka-nir-eh) apparently, it seems	כנראה
(diy-yun, diy-yoo-seem) discussion(s)	דיון, דיונים	('aga-la) wagon	עגלה
(mit-na-ha-leem) taking place	מתנהלים	(sha-roo-a ya-meem) a week	שבוע ימים
(ka-'et—'a-ta) now	כעת—עתה		
(na-tseig) representative	נציג		

D (m'dee-nee-yoot ha-hootz) foreign policy

Care of the Nails

My nails are in very bad condition, dry and splitting, although I am only 20. I would like to use nail polish to hide the cracks and ribs but I have heard that nail polish will make this condition worse. Is this true? Is there anything I can do to improve their general condition?

Y. Miron, Sd. Tel Nordau, Tel Aviv.

TROUBLESOME nails are very common nowadays, even among young girls. It seems that this is mainly due to diet deficiencies, principally in Vitamin B. The use of detergent may also be partly responsible for breaking and splitting. Rubber gloves are again available. If you can get used to wearing them, when you are working, it is worth while, for they protect your hands as well. However, much can be done by correct diet and by feeding the nails with a rich nourishing cream containing lanolin.

It takes about four months for the average person to grow a new nail. Start at once with a diet containing the necessary "nail-food," i.e. food containing plenty of calcium, iodine and Vitamin B Complex. A diet well-supplied with these should increase your energy and give you a sense of well-being, which is always basic to a good appearance.

Fortunately, there are many inexpensive foodstuffs on the market at present containing these. Milk, cottage cheese, orange juice, cabbage and radishes all contain calcium, in diminishing order. There is iodine in fish, fishliver oil, egg yolk, garlic and spinach and Vitamin B Complex in wholemeal bread, yeast, peanuts and garlic.

Four Hints

- If your nails are in a very bad condition, take a tablet or capsule of halibut-liver oil and calcium preparation and another of Vitamin B Complex, once to three times a day.
- Every night before going to bed, massage your nails at the base with a rich, nourishing cream, which also helps to stimulate the blood circulation. Once a week soak them in an olive-oil-lemon solution, preferably warm.
- Naturally, nails do not show the same rapid response to treatment as your hands. But in four months or a little less you will see a great improvement in them. You will not need nail polish.
- During that four-month period, you can wear nail polish. There are different opinions as to the effect of nail polish on the nails. Many experts believe that the polish actually protects them. However, if you wear polish, I would advise you to let the nails rest for one day a week between manicures without using the polish.

LEISL EISINGER

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INSIDE INDO-CHINA

REPORT ON INDO-CHINA. By Bernard Newman. Hale, London. 15/-.

By O. M. GREEN

Much of this book was written while its author was still exploring Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the three States which make up the country, and from which he returned last spring: an epilogue brings us practically up to date.

Besides a lucid account of the war with the Communists and the cognate political questions, there are many delightful descriptions of the peoples of Indo-China — for instance the *MOIS* (the term has now been banned officially as derogative: "mountain people" is the correct name) who refuse to live at a lower altitude than 2,000 feet. When you meet one of them, his greeting is a cheery "Nam La" — "Let's get drunk together."

One of the most interesting chapters deals with the curious religion of Cao Dai, the Supreme Being. The Vietnamese are rather vague in their religious beliefs, which fact accounts for the spread of Roman Catholicism — it now embr s two million Vietnamese — and for Caodaism.

Saint Victor Hugo

Caodaism was founded about 30 years ago by a few mystics who practised spiritualism. Ruled by a Pope and cardinals, the Caodaists have their own State within a State, covering 100 square kilometres, with a population of at least one million people and an efficient standing army. At the centre is a huge temple, a curious mixture of Renaissance and oriental architetture gorgeously bedizened with paintings of mystic beasts and Caodaist saints. The latter include Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the first President of the Chinese Republic, and Victor Hugo, who is frequently consulted through a medium, and replies in impromptu verse.

Unlike most Eastern religions, women play their part: there are women bishops and priests and even one cardinal, as well as men. "This was not so at first," says Mr. Newman, but the Pope argued firmly with the Supreme Being. At last God was constrained to admit, 'Well, I may have made a mistake about that' — for he is a conversational Master — and women were forthwith admitted to something near equality with men."

Mr. Newman strongly repudiates the assessment of Emperor Bao Dai, popularized by the Communists and fellow-travellers, as "a French playboy." The Emperor, he says, has a keen brain, determined patriotism and unflinching purpose — as, indeed, his dealings with the French since he was restored to the throne in 1949 fully suggest.

Another character worth watching is the young, strong-willed Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, who certainly has been successful in forcing the French Government's hand.

A Tragic Struggle

The maps of Vietnam contained in the book give an alarming idea of the size of country which the Vietminh control. Yet, basically, the war will be won or lost in the Red River delta, the rice country which the Communists need for survival. In this tragic struggle there is no front, no clear line. Mr. Newman met Vietnamese whose brothers were fighting with the Vietminh. He found children going daily to Government schools and going home to villages in Vietminh territory. These villages are a constant trouble to the Franco-Vietnam forces: not that they are actively Communist, but they are so terrorized by the Vietminh that they readily give them supplies.

Mr. Newman is very fair to the French. Their failures are patent to all—their blindness to the rising nationalism of Vietnam; their dilatory methods and restrictions of the local generals at the beginning of the Vietminh rising; their earlier reluctance to form a Vietnam army on which the issue of the war must depend.

But Mr. Newman gives unstinted praise to what the French have done in the past 70 years — the splendid roads they have built, the all-round development of agriculture, universal education and the admirable health service, which has raised the population of Indo-China from only ten million in 1880 to more than 28 millions today.

He found many Vietnamese who fully admitted that France had done for them what they would never have done for themselves, and who were ready to cooperate with France on terms of equal friendship. But — as is so clearly shown by the recent Congress in Vietnam set up by Emperor Bao Dai to assist him in his negotiations in Paris — these Vietnamese demand nothing less than complete independence.

(OFNS Copyright)

Sayings of 1953

I cannot believe that God plays dice with the cosmos.
— Albert Einstein.

One of the disadvantages of dictatorship is that the dictator is often dictated to by others.
— Sir Winston Churchill.

There is a saying that I try to live by — always take your job seriously, never yourself.
— President Eisenhower

The Channel is a bank account given by geography to history, and England thinks she can still draw on it.
— M. Georges Bidault

Government by postponement is bad enough, but it is far better than government by desperation.
— Mr. Adlai Steverson.

Do not think that just because you have become landlords, you are rich and can marry an extra wife.
— General Nagib distributing title deeds to peasants.

I don't see so much of Alfred any more since he got so interested in sex.
— Mrs. Alfred Kinsey

Hollywood is quite delightful. So quaint and unspoiled. The people are so modest and friendly. — Dr. Edith Sitwell

My main problem is reconciling my gross habits with my net income.
— Mr. Erroll Flynn.

From The Observer's Collection

Members of the Hebrew Language Academy

Left to right: Z. Ben-Hayim, M. Smolay, D. Shimoni, Y. Cahan, J. J. Polotsky, H. Yalon, Z. Shneur, N. H. Tur-Sinai, J. Klausner, H. Harsz, I.D. Berkovits, S. Yelvin, J.J. Rivlin, D.Z. Baneth.
Photo by Braun

A Villainous Hero

FAR FROM THE CUSTOMARY SKIES. By W. Eyster. Random House, New York. 372 pp. $3.75

This is a first novel by a young man who was a drafted sailor. He is still under 30. Like Mailer's terrible story of the war in the Pacific, it has great merit, above all that of being first-hand. It contains many prose poems of beauty, some of them nature lyrics on sunsets and the sea, some giving passionate utterance to the sufferings of sensitive youth, faced with the indignities and physical ills that beset them on the cruel sea in the confined space of a destroyer. A sadistic bosun's deeds accompany the story as a sort of counterpoint — deeds like robbing the dead of their gold teeth in a particularly revolting way, of goading the most decent boys on the ship until they dive, quite unnecessarily, into the shark-infested sea and find their inevitable dreadful end, of corrupting his best friend's innocent school-girl comrade, and the like. This character gets away with everything because he is "a real hero," as bullies are often enough, and takes the same risks he demands of others.

There is no story to speak of, and if the bosun is the villain of the piece, there is no foil to him. Most of the dozens of men acting and speaking remain shadowy, their backgrounds unknown or only dimly guessed. The officers are even more remote. The technique consists of a series of vividly coloured photochromes strung on a line, and there is not the slightest attempt to make the intricate mechanical side, the machinery of the destroyer, so awing, interesting and complicated, intelligible to the layman — let alone the laywoman, who is constantly baffled by terms the meaning of which she has no way of checking.

In brief, this is a promising first attempt, of the sort that is usually only printed years later, when the author's next books have made him famous. Which may well be hoped of Mr. Eyster's talent.

Journey Into The Past

THE DISTANT SHORE. By Jan de Hartog. Harper, New York. 309 pp., $3.95.

What a remarkable book! For one thing it is a continuation of a former bestseller ("Stella" — included in the American edition) and is quite as good if not better, the first such case in my experience. Secondly, the last chapters of the book deal in a most enlightening and fascinating way with a subject much discussed of late in the Israel Press, though in another connection — diving with a mask. Thirdly and most important, it is a vigorous, exciting and moving book, at the same time subtly and competently written from experience by a master hand.

The hero of "Stella," a young Dutch tug-boat captain, finds himself stranded after the war. "There was little positive left in me. The only certainty I could discover was negative: I would never have anything to do with war again. I decided I would even steer clear of anything that looked like a preparation for war" Thus at a loose end, still hankering after Stella but half in love with an English nurse he had met in hospital, he decides to use the resources left to him in that dangerous experiment — a trip to the past. He tries to find Stella — but she is married and in Poland. His nurse's English rectory background disappoints him, so do the few old pals who are still alive.

On the last leg of this nostalgic journey, on board his old tug now to be sold for scrap, he meets with his closest wartime friend, "Goatskin," who suggests he join him in a mysterious diving expedition. To dive for the first time with a mask and to see the world under water is ..."a shock, a birth, a being torn loose from everything you have known before." In the course of this marvellous adventure we meet a Greek swindler, a charming Chinese prostitute, and other interesting people, all alive and credible.

The expedition ends in tragedy for Goatskin, but for the hero there is a moderately happy end. Warmly recommended.

PAULA ARNOLD

CORRECTION

Apart from two misprints, a line was omitted in Mr. M. Mindlin's article on E. O'Neill on December 18. The sentence should have read: "The characters indulge in lengthy 'asides,' which reveal their unconscious thoughts and opinions, and it was thus that O'Neill introduced Joyce's stream-of-consciousness technique into the theatre."

BOOKS, PLAYS AND FILMS

England's unusually mild and sunshiny winter has not done the theatres much good, but the Christmas holiday week has given a new lease of life to several plays where audiences have been sparse and getting sparser. It could not unfortunately, do anything for Peter Ustinov's new play "No Sign Of The Dove" which met with disaster at the Savoy Theatre a short time ago. We attended the last night — one of the most triumphant known in any theatre, I should think — and found it difficult to understand why it met with so untimely an end.

The first night no doubt will go down in the annals of the theatre. Hissing from the gallery started before the first words of the play were spoken. It continued, with added comments, through the whole performance, making things extremely difficult for the players and ruining the enjoyment of the rest of the audience. There seems little doubt that this display had been organized, though by whom and for what reason even Mr. Ustinov himself could not say.

Unread Play

The play itself seemed to us much better than many West End successes. It satirizes the present day intellectuals who must, the author tells us, come to grief if they so divorce themselves from life. Apart from anything else, it was an extremely funny play, and on the last night there was almost continual laughter and applause. The play resembles closely, both in construction and moral, Shaw's "Heartbreak House," which Mr. Ustinov is reported in one paper to have said that he had never read. If the report is correct, it seems to me as surprising as if Mr. J.B. Priestley had stated that he had never read "War And Peace." One might suppose it more likely that Mr. Ustinov saw the need, in these difficult times, to repeat a lesson that cannot be too often repeated. Unfortunately, his intellectual powers are not those of Shaw, and his philosophy struck a noté of abysmal commonplaceness — a note that too often before has filled audiences with delight.

A play that has picked up during the Christmas season is "A Question Of Fact" the cast of which includes Gladys Cooper, Paul Schofield and Pamela Brown — a trio that, one might suppose, should fill a theatre for years to come. Alas, the play

LONDON LETTER
By Olivia Manning

is a sober affair and it takes all the acting ability of its fine cast to bring it to life.

A young schoolmaster, who had been an adopted child, is forced by his parents-in-law to discover who were his real parents. He finds that his father was a murderer, executed for his crime, and this fact weighs upon him, ruining his life and his marriage until the intervention of his real mother — brilliantly played by Gladys Cooper who looks half her real age — makes all well again.

Books of the Year

Serious publishing has been almost at a standstill over the Christmas Season. It is no time for bringing out new novels or works of an informative nature, although it sometimes happens that a book of topical interest turns out a best seller when people are looking for presents. One such book this year is the account of the conquest of Everest which disappeared out of the bookshops during Christmas week. A friend who was seeking it as a present for his uncle was told that he stood little chance of finding a copy in greater London. It had, apparently, become the Christmas Present of the Year. Some publishers bring out books designed exclusively for Christmas sale. One of these that has reappeared several times since it first came out a few years ago is Michael Harrison's "The Story Of Christmas" which tells us all we might want to know about the chief festival of the Christian year.

The Famous Giles

A second edition of Giles' brilliant cartoons from the 'Sunday Express' and 'Daily Express' has made a welcome appearance and proved an inexpensive gift welcome everywhere. It is undoubtedly the book that will give most laughs this year and, unlike most humorous collections, something new can be found in these detailed, highly comic drawings every time one looks at them. No other cartoonist has won the heart of the public as Giles has done. His comments are not on the political world but on the ordinary daily life of everyone. The famous Giles' family is everyone's family; their background is the background known to all of us; the draughtsmanship is magnificent.

The literary world having little else to offer us just now, we may turn to the cinema where everything is going on as usual. One of the successes of the year has been the big M.G.M. production of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" in which Marlon Brando has scored a remarkable success as Mark Anthony and John Gielgud gives his usually fine performance as Cassius. A number of other well-known actors appear in the famous acting parts, but these two are outstanding.

The little Film Society Cinema on the South Bank, a relic of the Festival of Britain, is doing good work in putting on series of old films that together present a history of the development of the film. At the moment we are receiving much enjoyment from many delightful old comics, such as the Keystone Comedies and the brilliantly funny films of Buster Keaton. Many people recently were astonished to see Gloria Swanson in a Keystone Comedy dated 1916. In it she played, with her usual acting ability, the comic part of a girl who unfortunately gets herself married to fat and ever funny Mack Sennett. Thirty-seven years have passed and she has changed so little in that time that anyone seeing her for the first time in "Sunset Boulevard" would immediately recognize the girl in the 1916 comedy. Of how many other actresses could that be said? It is a wonderful example of how a woman can keep her youth and energy if she has the will to do so.

Film Tycoon's Memoirs

THE PUBLIC IS NEVER WRONG, an autobiography by Adolph Zukor (with Dale Kramer). Putnam, New York. 298 pp. $4.

A month ago, Mr. Adolph Zukor, one of the pioneers in the film world, visited Israel for the first time. Full of youthful energy despite his 80 years, he slipped one evening into the already darkened hall of a Tel Aviv cinema where one of his company's — Paramount's — films was being shown, in order to watch the reactions of the audience. For some 50 years he has been practising this on-the-spot checking of the public's reactions — one of the devices which brought him, according to his autobiography, that fabulous success and wealth which he shared with other pioneers in the movie industry in the first decade of this century.

Mr. Zukor tells the story of his career in a pleasantly restrained way. His account of his life, from the day when he left his native village of Ricse in Hungary to the building up of a vast organization of "dream" production and exhibition, is as informative as it is entertaining. He gives no critical analysis such as did Upton Sinclair in his "William Fox" a quarter of a century ago, but the story of his arrival in America, his apprenticeship in the fur trade, his entering (together with other fur traders) the "show business" by making little films of two or three minutes running time, his glorious idea of bringing famous players onto the screen with Sarah Bernhardt as his first "star," and firstly, the story of the foundation of "Paramount" at the height of the film-boom—all this is well worth reading.

The story is not confined to the origins of "Paramount" and many sidelights on such stars as Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Rudolf Valentino, Gary Cooper, Gloria Swanson, and Marlene Dietrich. Mr. Zukor also throws light on the amazing careers of the great pioneers of his time, Edison and the cameraman Edwin S. Porter in the technical field, Cecil B. de Mille and Griffith as directors, and his fellow-Jews who, together with him, cemented the industry: Marcus Loew, Carl Laemmle, Jesse Lasky, William Fox and Sam Goldfish (later Goldwyn).

The book is illustrated with many interesting photographs.

Mo.

Reader's Letters

A GERMAN CATHOLIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your notice of Prof. J. Schacht's appointment at the University at Leiden (December 25, p. 8), it is stated erroneously that he is a Jew, whereas in fact he is a German Catholic of Upper Silesia. Like that master of German Orientalists, G. Bergstaetter, who died in 1933, Prof. Schacht has always been a militant anti-Nazi. During World War II, he joined the British Ministry of Information where, together with the late Prof. Eugen Mittwoch, he assisted the Allied propaganda to the Arab countries. He wrote several articles in the Arabic journal of the B.B.C. "Al-Mustami' al-Arabi." Even today he refuses to meet any German suspected of having supported the Nazis.

Yours, etc.,
M. PLESSNER

Jerusalem, Dec. 27.

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Round The Bookshops

HEBREW...

The long-standing need for a Hebrew "thesaurus" partly has been met with the publication of "Otzar Hamillim v'Hanivim" (Treasure of Words and Expressions, Newman, IL.3.900), a lexicon of synonyms and lingual nuances culled from the ancient and modern sources by Zvi Sharfstein, Professor of Education at the Teachers' Seminary in New York.

What is language? Is it grammar? How is a language born? How does it develop? Besides answering these basic questions, H. Rosen, lecturer at the Hebrew University, in his "Sihot al Halashon v'Historia" (Talks on Language and History, Chachik, IL.1.-) explains in an easy-going way how languages divide themselves into groups, how words find their way from one language to another and how in the course of adoption, a word may lose its original meaning entirely.

The best creations in modern Hebrew literature, on Scriptural subjects, from Luzzatto to the present day, form the bulk of "Antologia Mikra'it" (Scriptural Anthology, Dvir, IL.8.500 edited by Gedalia Alkoshi. This is a modern and artistic interpretation of the Book of Books, reflecting the Bible's influence on modern Hebrew writers.

Ephraim and Menahem Talmi have collaborated in producing "Sefer Hanegev" (Amihai, IL.5.900) a literary anthology of descriptive essays stories and poems. The story and features of the Negev are presented in a living fashion from the days when the Patriarchs pitched their tents in that part of the country to the present day.

Ben Gurion Speeches

Ben Gurion's speeches in the Knesset and elsewhere, some of them published here for the first time, make up the bulk of the fourth volume of "Hazon va-Derekh" (Vision and Way, Ayanot, IL.2.800), covering every important problem that has confronted the State and its citizens in the fields of legislation, security and the armed forces, Jewish culture and education. This is a history of the State which concludes with the article "The Eternity of Israel."

A member of the Settlement Workers' Movement is the author of "Mosh'avot Ha'Ovdim b'Yisrael" (Workers' Settlements in Israel, Ayanot, IL.2.250), a comprehensive analysis of the movement in the past and present.

The romance that is Galilee is portrayed sympathetically by Aharon Even Hen, born in Rosh Pina, in "Shvarim Horshu Bahar" (Oxen Ploughed the Hill, Tversky, IL.1.500). Hand in hand with that goes "Hayim Zimmerman, Ish Hagalil" (Man of Galilee, Tversky, IL.2.-) the life, writings and activity of a pioneer settler. The material for the book was edited by Ever Hadani.

Smilansky's Last Work

A prolific writer's account of the history of the Land of Israel during the period between the outbreak of World War II and the struggle against the Mandatory is "Hevlei Leida" (Birthpangs, Massada, IL.2.500), Moshe Smilansky's last book.

Moshe Shamir comes out with "Melekh Basar Va'Dam" (King of Flesh and Blood, Sifriyat Poalim, IL.5.500) an historical novel dealing with the times of Yannai, last of the Hasmonean dynasty. S. Shalom and S. Kramer collaborate on "Carmelit" (Dvir) a literary compendium of poetry, stories and thoughts by writers in and around Haifa. In addition to the general literary fare, the book contains important researches on the town, the Cave of Eliyahu, the Bahais and the Druse.

We had occasion in July to refer to the book dedicated entirely to the edification of the child, "Ma Assaper Layeled?" (What Shall I Tell the Child? Part 1, Amihai, IL.4.250) by Yehudit Gurevitz and Shmuel Navon. Part II of the same book carries the scheme of literary entertainment and interest a step further and covers the holidays, fathoms the deep blue sea, various aspects of Israel's social life and plays for children. The first part, incidentally, was eagerly bought up by educators and parents.

In a class by itself is "Ha-d'galim" (The Flags, Israel Maritime League, IL.3.-) by Captain Zeev Hayam, who explains the why and wherefore of flags on the high seas and offers an interpretation of the language in which various combinations of flags speak.

Herzl Fishman provides us with an important guide to civics in his "Torat Ha'Ezrahut b'Yisrael" (Israel Citizenship, Chachik, IL.0.850).

"Psychology" (Tversky, IL.1.800), a text book for high school students by Reuven Ben Shem, contains chapters on general and individual psychology as well as a number of illustrations and charts. Its author is lecturer in psychology at the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Teachers' Seminary. The next, also a text book, is "Mataim" (Plantations, Sifriyat Poalim, IL.5.500) by Michael Shafrir.

Don Camillo in Hebrew

Little men with brave souls and courageous utterings make up the picture in the rollicking tale of "Otamo Hakatan Shel Don Camillo" (The Little World of Don Camillo, Massada). The many who enjoyed the film will welcome this Hebrew version of the story.

The boy who was determined "to write history" when he grew up (in both senses of the phrase) is lucidly portrayed in Robert Lewis Taylor's "Winston Churchill" (Ktavim, IL.3.900), in which he deliberately removes his subject from the events of the period and presents him as a "strange admixture of greatness and mischief." This is the story of the stormy life of the greatest British statesman of our times.

Guiseppe Berto tells the story of four teen-agers, two boys and two girls, who survive the bombing and destruction of their homes and are forced to wander through Europe and literally fight the battle of existence. The book is "Hashamayim Adumim" (The Sky Is Red, Idit, IL.3.900).

Perry "took" the North Pole in 1903, Amundsen the South Pole in 1911 and the Hunt Expedition "took Everest" in May 1953. The 29,000-foot high mountain is the subject of exploration in "Har Everest" (Argaman, IL.2.-) by W. H. Murray. Victor Hugo's "Aluvei Hahayim" (Les Miserables, Tevel, IL.7.-) glares down upon you from one of the upper shelves and there is Vicki Baum's "Hadanuba Hak'hula" ("The Blue Danube," IL.2.750) which contains two long novels, the writer's girlhood memories in Europe, and a stirring tale of the German underground.

Futures: Ahiasaf announce that they have acquired the sole right to publish in Hebrew Kinsey's "Sexual Behaviour in the Human Female."

The Ministry of Education in collaboration with Mosad Bialik have begun to work on a 3-volume "Encyclopaedia of Education." Prof. Martin Buber has been named Editor-in-Chief.

M.E.

Life and Letters

French Literary Awards

The Goncourt Prize, established 50 years ago and most coveted of the annual prizes awarded in France for outstanding novels by young writers, has been given to M. Pierre Gascar, for his novels "Le Temps des Morts" and "Les Bêtes". M. Gascar was born in Paris in 1916 and was captured in 1940 in the Norwegian campaign. A prisoner of war for five years, he records in the first of these two novels the sombre chronicle of the life of a gravedigger in a prisoner-of-war camp.

The Renaudot Prize, named after the 17th century "father" of the French Press, has been awarded to Mme. Celia Bertin for her novel "La Dernière Innocence".

Prix Fémina, another of the top-ranking prizes, was awarded to Russian-born Mme. Zoé Oldenbourg for her novel "La pierre angulaire." This prize, too, was established 50 years ago, and its first holder, in 1904, was Myriam Harry, for her novel "La Conquête de Jérusalem."

David Story in Spanish

"Ediciones Siglo Veinté" (Buenos Aires) have published a Spanish translation of Ari Ibn-Zahav's "David and Bath-sheba" in its Great Modern Novelists Series. Ibn-Zahav thus finds himself in distinguished company, since among the 50-odd writers translated into Spanish are such names as Thomas Mann, Feuchtwanger and Sinclair Lewis. The English translation of "David and Bath-sheba" was published two years ago by Crown Publishers, New York.

Church History

Mr. Aref el Aref has just published in the Old City a 261-page book "Christianity in Jerusalem," a historical survey of the Christian Church from its beginnings to the present day. This publication was preceded by "Tarich el Quds" ("The History of Jerusalem") for the preparation of which the Arab author made ample use of reference books, pictures and other sources of information made available to him by the Hebrew University and Jewish scholars.

Classics in Hungarian

A selection of 73 poems by Victor Hugo, including some of the political poems from "Les Chatiments" and "L'Année Terrible" has been published in Budapest. The translations are introduced by the poet Gyula Illyes. A new series of world classics begins with a translation of Goethe's Faust, by Gyorgy Sarkozi. Another series, called "Russian Masters," will present the great Russian writers of the 19th century in new translations.

Hebrew in Eire

The Irish Minister of Education has recognized Hebrew as an accredited foreign language in Stratford College, the only Jewish secondary school in the country. *(INA)*

Thesis on Fifth Column

Many of the rumours of fifth-column activities of a military character were unfounded, according to a 440pp. thesis. "The German Fifth Column during the Second World War," by Dr. De Long of Amsterdam, who recently took his Ph. D. in history. German Nationals living in Holland did little to assist the German invader. Of all the German-occupied countries, only Poland and Yugoslavia had a fifth column which assisted the Germans in their military occupation of the country.

World Peace Year

"Two roads are open to mankind," according to Dr. Avraham Jacobus in an article reprinted from "Bitzaron" (New York) of "Shnat Hashalom Ha'Olami" (The Universal Year of Peace) and dedicated to the memory of his son who fell in the defence of Jerusalem.

The first road is to continue spending billions on rearmament in an effort to avert a third world war; the second, to declare a World Peace Year during which leaders and representatives of the nations will come together to deliberate on the setting up of a World Parliament. Following the first course ultimately will lead to inevitable destruction, whereas the second holds out hopes for a better world with continued progress and increased happiness.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Phillips W. & Rabe P., (ed.) Modern Writing. Avon Publications Inc., New York.

Kaufmann Y., The Biblical Account of the Conquest of Palestine. The Magnes Hebrew University Press, Jerusalem

U.N. Publication, The European Steel Industry and the Wide-Strip Mill. Geneva.

U.N. Publication, Bulletin Trimestriel de Statistiques de L'Acier pour L'Europe. Geneva 1953.

HEBREW

Barth A., Dorenu Mul She'eloth Hanetzah (Our Generation confronting the question of Eternity) Youth & Halutz Religious Section of the Zionist Organization.

Gurevitz Y. & Navon S., Mah Asaper Layeled. (What Shall I tell the Child?). Amihai, Tel Aviv.

Stamp of the week

Nothing like the story of a brave rebel to fire the imagination. Robert Emmet was a Dublin student who organized a revolt against the British occupation troops. His handful of men were betrayed and his store of arms seized.

Legend says he fled and could have escaped alone to America, but he delayed while he tried to persuade his sweetheart, Sarah Curran, to go with him.

Robert was captured and executed. Sarah died of grief. Their story was immortalized in a song set to the words of Thomas Moore, Ireland's great poet: "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps."

It all happened long ago, around 1803. But the melody lingers on and so does the story of the young student to two stamps issued by the Republic of Ireland. This one to commemorate 1916 by 50 and receive printed. The set costs 5s.6d. in London.

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Chess

JANUARY 8, 1954.

PROBLEM No. 784
Dr. I. Bernshtam, Rehovot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kt4; Qd8; Bd2, Bd8; Rd1, Re2; Kt6d, Kt4d; Pc4. (9)
Kt4; Qd7, Bd7; Re8, Bb4; Kt4d; Pc2, c5, c7, b6. (11)
White mates in two

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 781 (Petrovic): 1.Rh5! Kb5 (g5+) 2.Kh6 (R g5) g5+, (Kb5) 2.R g5 (Kb4) 2.Bf4 mate. Endgame No. 80 (Bondarenko & Korolkov): 1.Kf5 Rh1 2.g7 Rg1+ 3.Kg6 Rg8+ 4.Kh7 Rh1+ 5.Kg6 Rg1+ 6.Kh6 (Kh5 mate) 1.Kg5 Rg1 4.Rb2 R g6+ 5.Q g6+ K g6 6.Kg7 Rg1+ 7.Kf8 R h8 8.Kg8 Rh1 9.Kh2 R h6 10.K h6 — draw.

GAME No. 426
White Plays Black: Simonfeld
(Played in the Zabel Championship, 1952)

1.c4 e6 2.Kf3 Kt6 3.Kc3 Bb4 4.d3 Kt3 5.e4 1-0 6.Kd4 Kt4 7.Kc6+ Kd7 8.Kt4 d5 9.e5 Kt5 10.Q e2 Kt3 11.Qe3 Kt5 12.Qe2 Kt3 13.Qe3 Kt5 14.Qe2 Kt3 15.Qe3 Kt5 16.Qe2 Kt3 17.Qe3 Kt5 18.Qe2 Kt3 19.Qe3 Kt5 20.Kt3 Kt3 21.Kt4 Kt5 22.Kt3 Kt3 23.Kt4 Kt5 24.Kt3 Kt3 25.Kt4 Kt5 26.Kt3 Kt3 27.c4 R b8 28.b3+ K b7 29.c5+ K c7 30.K c4! Kt5+ 31.Kb5 Kt3+ 32.Kb6 Kt5+ 33.Kb7 Kt3+ 34.Kb8 Kt5+ 35.Kc8 Kt3+ 36.Kb8 Kt5+ 37.Kc8 Kt3+ 38.Kb8 Kt5+ 39.Kc8 Kt3+ 40.Kb8 Kt5+ 41.Kc8 Kt3+ 42.Kb8 Kt5+ 43.Kc8 Kt3+ 44.Kb8 Kt5+ 45.Kc8 Kt3+ 46.Kb8 Kt5+ 47.Kc8 Kt3+ 48.Kb8 Kt5+ 49.Kc8 Kt3+ 50.Kb8 Kt5+ 51.Kc8 Kt3+ 52.Kb8 Kt5+ 53.Kc8 Kt3+ 54.Kb8 Kt5+ 55.Kc8 Kt3+ 56.Kb8 Kt5+ 57.Kc8 Kt3+ 58.Kb8 Kt5+ 59.Kc8 Kt3+ 60.Kb8 Kt5+ 61.Kc8 Kt3+ 62.Kb8 Kt5+ 63.Kc8 Kt3+ 64.Kb8 Kt5+ 65.Kc8 Kt3+ 66.Kb8 Kt5+ 67.Kc8 Kt3+ 68.Kb8 Kt5+ 69.Kc8 Kt3+ 70.Kb8 Kt5+ 71.Kc8 Kt3+ 72.Kb8 Kt5+ 73.Kc8 Kt3+ 74.Kb8 Kt5+ 75.Kc8 Kt3+ 76.Kb8 Kt5+ 77.Kc8 Kt3+ 78.Kb8 Kt5+ 79.Kc8 Kt3+ 80.Kb8 Kt5+ 81.Kc8 Kt3+ 82.Kb8 Kt5+ 83.Kc8 Kt3+ 84.Kb8 Kt5+ 85.Kc8 Kt3+ 86.Kb8 Kt5+ 87.Kc8 Kt3+ 88.Kb8 Kt5+ 89.Kc8 Kt3+ 90.Kb8 Kt5+ 91.Kc8 Kt3+ 92.Kb8 Kt5+ 93.Kc8 Kt3+ 94.Kb8 Kt5+ 95.Kc8 Kt3+ 96.Kb8 Kt5+ 97.Kc8 Kt3+ 98.Kb8 Kt5+ 99.Kc8 Kt3+ 100.Kb8 Kt5+ 101.Kc8 Kt3+ 102.Kb8 Kt5+ 103.Kc8 Kt3+ 104.Kb8 Kt5+ 105.Kc8 Kt3+ 106.Kb8 Kt5+ 107.Kc8 Kt3+ 108.Kb8 Kt5+ 109.Kc8 Kt3+ 110.Kb8 Kt5+ 111.Kc8 Kt3+ 112.Kb8 Kt5+ 113.Kc8 Kt3+ 114.Kb8 Kt5+ 115.Kc8 Kt3+ 116.Kb8 Kt5+ 117.Kc8 Kt3+ 118.Kb8 Kt5+ 119.Kc8 Kt3+ 120.Kb8 Kt5+ 121.Kc8 Kt3+ 122.Kb8 Kt5+ 123.Kc8 Kt3+ 124.Kb8 Kt5+ 125.Kc8 Kt3+ 126.Kb8 Kt5+ 127.Kc8 Kt3+ 128.Kb8 Kt5+ 129.Kc8 Kt3+ 130.Kb8 Kt5+ 131.Kc8 Kt3+ 132.Kb8 Kt5+ 133.Kc8 Kt3+ 134.Kb8 Kt5+ 135.Kc8 Kt3+ 136.Kb8 Kt5+ 137.Kc8 Kt3+ 138.Kb8 Kt5+ 139.Kc8 Kt3+ 140.Kb8 Kt5+ 141.Kc8 Kt3+ 142.Kb8 Kt5+ 143.Kc8 Kt3+ 144.Kb8 Kt5+ 145.Kc8 Kt3+ 146.Kb8 Kt5+ 147.Kc8 Kt3+ 148.Kb8 Kt5+ 149.Kc8 Kt3+ 150.Kb8 Kt5+ 151.Kc8 Kt3+ 152.Kb8 Kt5+ 153.Kc8 Kt3+ 154.Kb8 Kt5+ 155.Kc8 Kt3+ 156.Kb8 Kt5+ 157.Kc8 Kt3+ 158.Kb8 Kt5+ 159.Kc8 Kt3+ 160.Kb8 Kt5+ 161.Kc8 Kt3+ 162.Kb8 Kt5+ 163.Kc8 Kt3+ 164.Kb8 Kt5+ 165.Kc8 Kt3+ 166.Kb8 Kt5+ 167.Kc8 Kt3+ 168.Kb8 Kt5+ 169.Kc8 Kt3+ 170.Kb8 Kt5+ 171.Kc8 Kt3+ 172.Kb8 Kt5+ 173.Kc8 Kt3+ 174.Kb8 Kt5+ 175.Kc8 Kt3+ 176.Kb8 Kt5+ 177.Kc8 Kt3+ 178.Kb8 Kt5+ 179.Kc8 Kt3+ 180.Kb8 Kt5+ 181.Kc8 Kt3+ 182.Kb8 Kt5+ 183.Kc8 Kt3+ 184.Kb8 Kt5+ 185.Kc8 Kt3+ 186.Kb8 Kt5+ 187.Kc8 Kt3+ 188.Kb8 Kt5+ 189.Kc8 Kt3+ 190.Kb8 Kt5+ 191.Kc8 Kt3+ 192.Kb8 Kt5+ 193.Kc8 Kt3+ 194.Kb8 Kt5+ 195.Kc8 Kt3+ 196.Kb8 Kt5+ 197.Kc8 Kt3+ 198.Kb8 Kt5+ 199.Kc8 Kt3+ 200.Kb8 Kt5+ 201.Kc8 Kt3+ 202.Kb8 Kt5+ 203.Kc8 Kt3+ 204.Kb8 Kt5+ 205.Kc8 Kt3+ 206.Kb8 Kt5+ 207.Kc8 Kt3+ 208.Kb8 Kt5+ 209.Kc8 Kt3+ 210.Kb8 Kt5+ 211.Kc8 Kt3+ 212.Kb8 Kt5+ 213.Kc8 Kt3+ 214.Kb8 Kt5+ 215.Kc8 Kt3+ 216.Kb8 Kt5+ 217.Kc8 Kt3+ 218.Kb8 Kt5+ 219.Kc8 Kt3+ 220.Kb8 Kt5+ 221.Kc8 Kt3+ 222.Kb8 Kt5+ 223.Kc8 Kt3+ 224.Kb8 Kt5+ 225.Kc8 Kt3+ 226.Kb8 Kt5+ 227.Kc8 Kt3+ 228.Kb8 Kt5+ 229.Kc8 Kt3+ 230.Kb8 Kt5+ 231.Kc8 Kt3+ 232.Kb8 Kt5+ 233.Kc8 Kt3+ 234.Kb8 Kt5+ 235.Kc8 Kt3+ 236.Kb8 Kt5+ 237.Kc8 Kt3+ 238.Kb8 Kt5+ 239.Kc8 Kt3+ 240.Kb8 Kt5+ 241.Kc8 Kt3+ 242.Kb8 Kt5+ 243.Kc8 Kt3+ 244.Kb8 Kt5+ 245.Kc8 Kt3+ 246.Kb8 Kt5+ 247.Kc8 Kt3+ 248.Kb8 Kt5+ 249.Kc8 Kt3+ 250.Kb8 Kt5+ 251.Kc8 Kt3+ 252.Kb8 Kt5+ 253.Kc8 Kt3+ 254.Kb8 Kt5+ 255.Kc8 Kt3+ 256.Kb8 Kt5+ 257.Kc8 Kt3+ 258.Kb8 Kt5+ 259.Kc8 Kt3+ 260.Kb8 Kt5+ 261.Kc8 Kt3+ 262.Kb8 Kt5+ 263.Kc8 Kt3+ 264.Kb8 Kt5+ 265.Kc8 Kt3+ 266.Kb8 Kt5+ 267.Kc8 Kt3+ 268.Kb8 Kt5+ 269.Kc8 Kt3+ 270.Kb8 Kt5+ 271.Kc8 Kt3+ 272.Kb8 Kt5+ 273.Kc8 Kt3+ 274.Kb8 Kt5+ 275.Kc8 Kt3+ 276.Kb8 Kt5+ 277.Kc8 Kt3+ 278.Kb8 Kt5+ 279.Kc8 Kt3+ 280.Kb8 Kt5+ 281.Kc8 Kt3+ 282.Kb8 Kt5+ 283.Kc8 Kt3+ 284.Kb8 Kt5+ 285.Kc8 Kt3+ 286.Kb8 Kt5+ 287.Kc8 Kt3+ 288.Kb8 Kt5+ 289.Kc8 Kt3+ 290.Kb8 Kt5+ 291.Kc8 Kt3+ 292.Kb8 Kt5+ 293.Kc8 Kt3+ 294.Kb8 Kt5+ 295.Kc8 Kt3+ 296.Kb8 Kt5+ 297.Kc8 Kt3+ 298.Kb8 Kt5+ 299.Kc8 Kt3+ 300.Kb8 Kt5+ 301.Kc8 Kt3+ 302.Kb8 Kt5+ 303.Kc8 Kt3+ 304.Kb8 Kt5+ 305.Kc8 Kt3+ 306.Kb8 Kt5+ 307.Kc8 Kt3+ 308.Kb8 Kt5+ 309.Kc8 Kt